THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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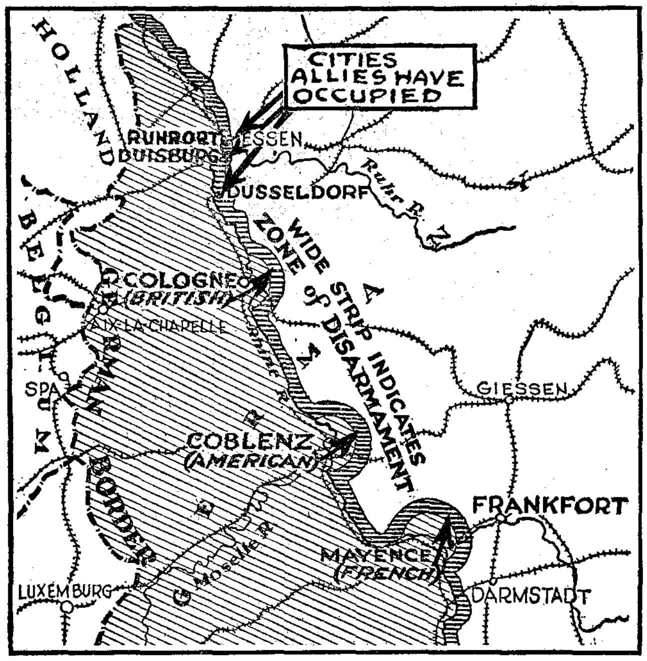
GERMANY'S ABILITY TO PAY

GERMANY MUST PAY, say the Allied bayonets in Düsseldorf, Duisburg, and Ruhrort; Germany must pay, said Premier Lloyd George, speaking for the Allies at the London Reparations Conference; Germany must pay, agree the newspaper editors in this country as well as in France and England. But can Germany pay? Is Germany ready to make an honest effort to pay? It seems to the New York *Tribune* that the present mood of Germany is more ominous than that of her Kaiser days. Instead of coming to the council-table with a "sincere desire to discharge her obligations," Germany offered counter-proposals which Mr. Lloyd George denounced as "an offense and an exasperation." The German representatives offered to pay a smaller sum than was fixt in Paris, refused to accept a modification of the Allied plan, and thus brought on the Allied ultimatum and consequent occupation of German territory east of the Rhine. The German tactics in London, the New York *Times* remarks, "had a military air. The first aim was to feint movements in order to gain time. The second was to divide the Allies. Both failed at once." After all, says the New York *Evening Post*, "the real question is whether Germany is willing to pay. Let that once be assured, let her give guaranties of a sincere desire to do her best, and it lies inevitably in the facts of life that she will not be made to pay more than she can pay." Now that the Allied troops have occupied the Ruhr Valley and have prepared to collect customs duties at the boundary and along the Rhine, the German people "know that the Allies mean business." Probably, says the New York *Evening Mail*, "they have not known it up till now, or have mistaken the anxiety of the whole world for settlement as evidence that settlement would be accepted at any cost," in fact, the saddest fact that emerges out of the present situation "is the proof that Germany still retains her prewar psychology." "The cringing cowards who now insist they will not pay the indemnity should be made to pay, if it becomes necessary for the Allies to take and hold possession of all Germany until, so far as she can by payments, Germany atones for her crimes," is the emphatic conclusion of *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore). But the actual Allied program, as the Washington *Star* points out, is much more moderate than this—



From the New York "World."

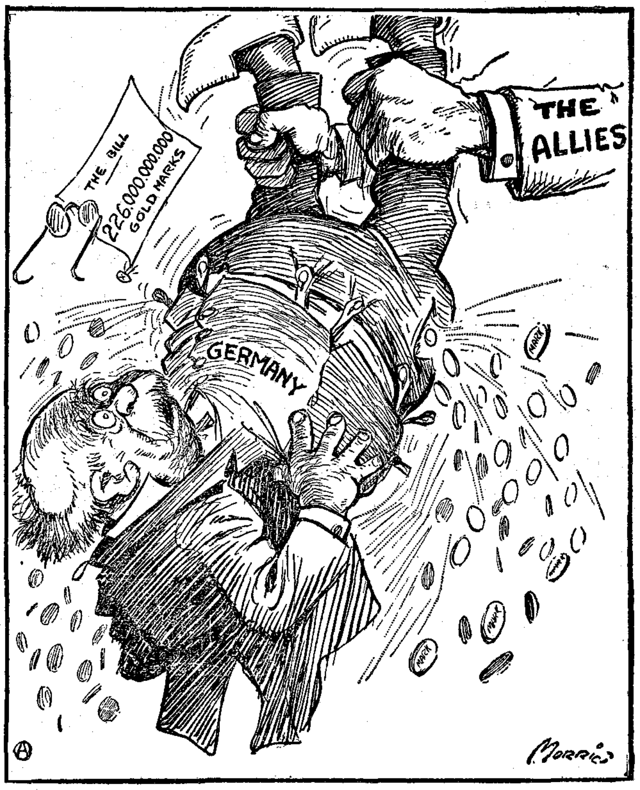
THE THREE CITIES OCCUPIED BY THE ALLIES.

"Düsseldorf, with its population of more than 250,000, and its art and historical associations, is the most notable of the places, yet the least important. Duisburg and Ruhrort are the great prizes. They sit on either side of the Ruhr River where it flows into the Rhine and command the main river traffic from the Ruhr industrial region. Together they form the biggest strictly river harbor on the European Continent. Through them flow much of the coal and mill output of the richest and most densely populated part of Germany; and, what is equally important, through them enter raw materials, food, and other supplies for the industrial population. The Allies will thus be able to supervise all of the Rhine trade of this district."

"It does not involve the cutting off of Bavaria, as some have thought. It does not include a blockade of the German ports by the British Navy. But it does involve the occupation of the Ruhr region, whence Germany now obtains practically all her own native coal. Curtailment of the German fuel supply may prove to be the most potent factor in bringing full acquiescence in the Allies' terms."

Yet to some of our papers military action seems in itself an evil. Everybody, says the New York *Globe*, "realizes that a military occupation will diminish and not augment Germany's final capacity to pay; equally is it plain that the retention of large military forces handicaps Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy in their own efforts to retrieve their fortunes." Nevertheless, it continues, "German reluctance to make an equitable contribution toward restoring the damage done wantonly by Germany threatens to impose these evil conditions on the world." The chief purpose of the occupation of German territory, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "is to compel compliance with the reparations terms laid down by the Allies, and it is announced that one phase of the action of the military commanders will be the collection and diversion of customs duties from German to French hands." "This may give France some immediate funds to be applied on the indemnity," but when the cost of occupation is taken into account, it seems to *The Journal of Commerce* that the measure can hardly be considered a profitable one "in terms of dollars and cents." And as far as the moral effect of the occupation goes, this paper feels that it will be practically negligible in making the German people "more ready to pay the price that is required." And so, while "there is no adequate money measure of the wrong and harm done by the German armies, there is no means of collecting more than the Germans can, themselves, be induced to pay through labor, trade, and taxation."

If military occupation in itself is an uncertain method of collecting what Germany must pay, what other means are available? The editor of the London *Economist* suggests that since the political leaders of the Allies and of Germany have failed to come to an agreement, the whole reparations matter might well be taken "out of the hands of the politicians" and entrusted "to a business committee with full power to make a business arrangement." And on the editorial page of the New York *Times* we find a letter advocating a trusteeship for Germany. Germany must pay, it says, but it is impossible to tell what she can pay in any future year. It is also certain that in the future, Germany will interpose every imaginable obstacle to the payment of reparations instalments and she "will strive ceaselessly and with all her cunning to cause a breach between the Allies." This writer, therefore, advises the Allies to—



AND NOW TO COLLECT.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

> "Consider the advisability of establishing a board of Allied trustees to maintain close oversight of all German activities whatsoever, at least until reparations are paid in full. Under this plan the Allied trustees would have responsible agents in every city, town, village, and rural district of the former German Empire, who would keep informed in detail regarding agriculture, finance, industry, and commerce. By keeping strict account of crops, production in manufacturing plants, transportation, imports, exports, and all other enterprises of business nature, the Allied trustees could determine once a year or oftener the amount Germany must pay for such period. France would be made safe, the payment of reparations would be assured, and there is a possibility that even the Germans might learn, in course of time, that it doesn't pay to begin and carry on a war without just and sufficient cause."

But whatever action the Allied Powers take, Germany, said one of her representatives at the London conference, "can't pay more than she is able to pay"—a statement which seems obvious enough to the New York *World*. What can she pay? Most editorial observers comment on the lack of accurate post-war statistics on German trade and finance. Every careful newspaper reader has been puzzled by the contradictory stories coming from Germany. One investigator reports marvelous industrial recovery and another, apparently equally reliable, describes Germany as a land of hunger and poverty and complete industrial collapse. The view of the Kansas City *Times* is that "Germany is a dishonest bankrupt hiding her assets and dodging her obligations while pretending to hand over her all." Germany, says the London *Economist*, "has been letting her state finances fall into disorder with a view to showing an economic weakness. Her state services have been run at a loss, and she has used the printing-press with a freedom that has aroused the admiring envy of British inflationists. But her industry is in much better shape than her state finance, and on her industry her power to pay is ultimately based." In an article in *Le Matin* (Paris), reprinted in English in the New York *Tribune*, ex-President Poincaré, of France, calls the attention of the Allies to the following facts drawn from the German budget for 1920:

> "That the number of state functionaries has increased steadily since the war, altho the population has been diminished by battle losses and cessions of territory; that the former imperial administrations have taken on 25,000 new employees; that the postal and telegraph force has been expanded from 168,000 agents to 205,000 regular agents and 55,000 auxiliary agents; that the railroad service personnel has grown from 300,000 to 420,000; that Germany is spending on pensions 3,967,000,000 marks before lifting a finger to pay our pensions; that the cost of the German Army still exceeds 2,500,000,000 marks in the ordinary budget of 1920 and 1,700,000,000 marks in the exceptional budget; that Germany thus spends, in appearance at least, 25,000 marks a year on each man she keeps in the barracks; that there is a credit of 531,000,000 marks for the support of the German war-fleet; that Germany reserves 3,000,000,000 marks to distribute food to her citizens below market costs, 828,000,000 marks to create various homes for former soldiers, 500,000,000 marks to aid German families which have suffered from the war, 925,000,000 marks for housing construction, and 25,000,000,000 marks to reimburse Germans who have made deliveries or furnished requisitions on government account."

Mr. Poincaré quotes from German periodicals assertions of prosperity and activity in the leather, dye and chemical, potash, and textile industries. In 1920, he says, "many of the big German industrial associations distributed dividends of 15, 20, and 40 per cent." His further statement that German exports exceeded imports for the last year has also been made by other writers. But according to later information it is based on incorrect or false figures from Germany, and as a matter of fact, writes Walter Littlefield, in the New York *Times*, the imports for the year were slightly greater than the exports. Mr. Littlefield does, however, call attention to certain facts showing how little Germany suffered in the war in the material sense:

> "Germany was not invaded; there was no destruction of the sources of production—factories, mines, or farms—no destruction or robbery of machinery or farm implements; the need of labor was adequately met by intensified production, by drawing upon the unemployed, by the work of the war-prisoners, and by deported civilians from Belgium and France; the contraction of agriculture was offset by the farms of occupied France and Courland; the wear of railway rolling-stock was replaced from the factories of Belgium and France and by Belgian and French locomotives and cars; and, finally, very little gold went abroad, for the simple reason that what it might have purchased could not be easily delivered except from Holland and Scandinavia."

And the New York *Evening Post*, likewise trying to find certain facts upon which to build, calls attention to "the enormous saving enforced upon Germany by the reduction of her army and the virtual disappearance of her navy":

> "In 1913 the German military and naval budget was almost exactly $500,000,000. The army then numbered 800,000 men. The naval strength was nearly 75,000 men. The army now numbers 100,000 men. In other words, on the armament budget alone Germany ought to save perhaps as much as $400,000,000 a year, which is almost the annual instalment for the first two years. But beyond that there is the important consideration that German disarmament means the release of 750,000 men from the barracks and the war-fleet for productive purposes. In 1913 Helfferich estimated the annual income of the German

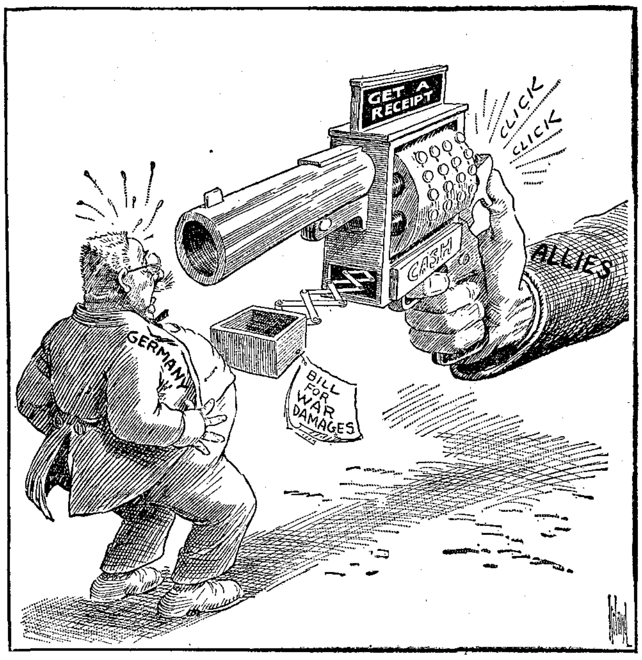
people at $10,000,000,000. For a nation of 25,000,000 workers, speaking in rough approximation, this means an individual productivity of $400 a year. With 750,000 men turned from military idleness to productive labor, this should mean an additional national income of $300,000,000. Add this to the actual saving of military expenditure and we have much more than the first two annual instalments demanded, and almost exactly the annual instalments of 3,000,000,000 marks stipulated for the years 1923 to 1925."

The Bache Review (New York), condensing a pamphlet prepared by the Guaranty Trust Company, quotes a British government official, familiar with German conditions, as saying: "Germany is still a perfect industrial machine, running at low speed, it is true, but undamaged as yet in its vital parts and would respond readily to any stimulus." Attention is called to the activity of German salesmen all over the world, to the large volume of German-made goods now being sold at low cost in Holland and Great Britain and to the efficient and thorough organization of German exporters.

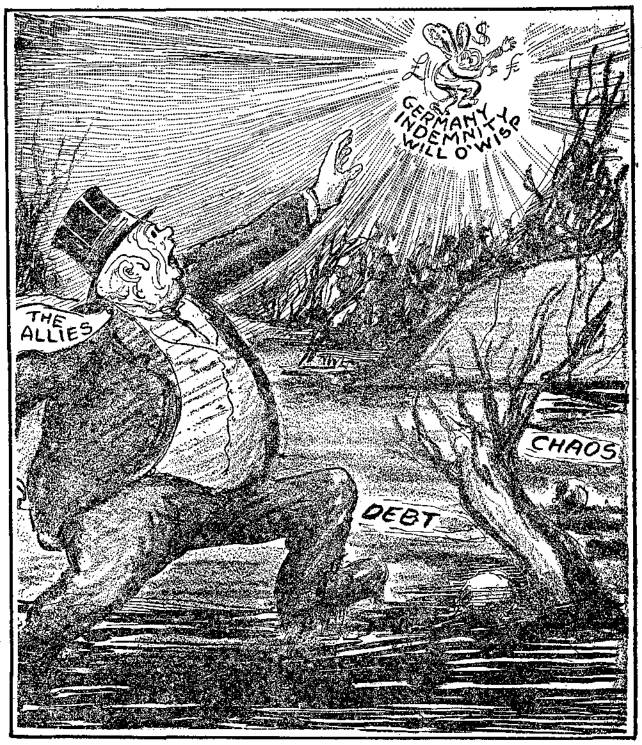
On the other hand, in his correspondence from Germany to the New York *Herald*, Mr. Raymond Swing calls attention to the very low level of life among German workers. They have nothing better to look forward to altho they are industrious, and "it might even be that the reparations sum decided on in Paris can be paid to the Entente out of the difference represented in cash between the prewar standard of life and the present one of German workers." "The vast majority of German workers not only can not buy as much food as in peace times, they can buy hardly any clothing," and "hundreds of thousands of German children have no shoes; millions sleep on beds without sheets."

In financial circles in this country there is naturally great interest in the reparations problem. The question, says the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York in its March bulletin, is not how much Germany ought to pay or be made to pay, "but how much is it wise to compel Germany to pay?"

"That is, how much is it wise, considered purely from the view-point of the Allies' own best interests, to demand? Is there danger of making the amount so large that Germany will be ruined as a customer for the goods that the Allies have to sell? Is there danger of making it so large that it will take the hope out of the hearts of the Germans, so that the amount will never be produced, and therefore can never be collected? Is there danger of making the burden so heavy that Germany will never be politically stable under it, and that anarchy or Bolshevism shall be continually threatening, or shall actually come to pass? Is there danger in fixing an indemnity that shall encourage, indeed compel, Germany to flood the Allies' markets with her goods, or what may come to the same thing, to flood other markets with her goods, so that the foreign trade of the Allies will be injured or crippled by the competition?"



HE'LL PAY UP WHEN HE FACES THE CASH-REGISTER.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.


GERMANY'S INDEMNITY WILL O' WISP
THE ALLIES
CHAOS
DEBT

GETTING WHERE HE'S GOING.
—Walker in the New York *Call*.

In view of all these complications, the doubt arises in the editorial mind of the New York *Evening Post*, "whether the right solution ever will come until the United States sees fit to use its good offices toward a settlement in which it is vitally concerned; a settlement in which we could use pressure for moderation on our former allies while making it clear that Germany should pay what in justice and reason she ought to pay." Thus, "without entanglement of any kind, the United States can help bring about peace in Europe." Mr. Joseph P. Cotton, writing in *The Post*, argues for the presence of representatives from the United States in the European indemnity conferences. And, he goes on to say,

"It is obvious that a wise settlement of the indemnity would be facilitated if the United States were willing to consider in such conferences proposals in regard to the cancelation or indefinite suspension of the war-debts of France and Italy to us. And it is well that we also should not forget the plain facts as to those debts.

"Whether we like it or not there is no reasonable probability that those debts will be substantially reduced within the life of the present generation of taxpayers. Nor may we forget that a settlement of the indemnity which may lead to a stabilized Europe to trade with is enormously more important to us than the slim chance of early repayment of those debts.

"And those debts are not like other debts. The general public sentiment of the United States is not, I think, ready to admit to the Allies that France was fighting our fight for us, and that therefore those debts should be forgiven; but it is equally clear that the American people have not forgotten that our dead lie scattered among the French dead and that we would be the last to press for payment from an ancient friend and the most gallant of allies, in her time of trouble."

If the United States keeps out, the political leaders of the Allies are likely to take action which will make the sufferings of Europe "chronic and incurable." "If that evil day come," says Mr. Cotton, "and if the United States has made no effort to avert it, then in the tragedy that follows there will be at least one note of irony—that our merchant fleet rusts at our docks and our cotton and copper and wheat flow no longer to Europe."

THE WANING TURKISH CRESCENT

"THE LAST CRUSADE," as a British author characterizes that part of the world-war which centered around the Turkish Empire, has made real one of the most ancient dreams of Christian Europe. The Turk has finally been driven out of the holy places of the East. His power is broken, also, in that "cradle of civilization" which many anthropologists place between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, in Christian Armenia, where he massacred and opprest, in Bagdad of the "Thousand and One Nights," even in Mekka, shrine of the Mohammedan world. The present Turkish nation is confined to the peninsula of Asia Minor, with a few square miles of European territory around Constantinople. Even the control of the Straits is taken away, to be placed in the hands of a neutral commission representing the League of Nations. Inside its present ethnographic boundary, the realm of the Sublime Porte, no longer literally worthy of the name "Turkish Empire," is suffering from such modern disturbances as Feminism, Bolshevism, and a particularly violent form of new democracy.

This last great dismemberment of an empire once comparable in wealth, in luxury. and in power to the Roman Empire of the early Christian era, means the loss to Turkey of nearly three-fourths of its territory and more than half its population. Before the war, according to figures presented in the 1920 edition of "The Statesman's Year-Book," the population was 20,973,000, distributed over an empire of 613,724 square miles. The area of the new Turkey, according to the same authority, is 174,900 square miles, and the population about 8,000,000. England, France, Italy, and Greece profit by this "economic partition," as the New York *Times* calls it. America refused the job of reorganizing the Near East, remarks *The Times*, speaking for several champions of self-determination who see little good in the "partition of the spoils of war" among Britain, France, Italy, and Greece. "But citizens of a nation which had the opportunity to reorganize the country pretty much as it pleased can hardly avert the moral eye if others take up the work after our refusal. We might have done it better, but we would not do it at all. British, French, and Italian diplomats are going about it in the only way they know." An answer to these and harsher criticisms is supplied by Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah, in *The Contemporary Review* (London). To turn these countries over on a basis of strict self-determination, he objects, "would not only give rise to local anarchy, but would constitute a direct challenge to a Bolshevik overflow from Persia. . . . To one who knows the East the chaos and disaster that would spread from British withdrawal would be all too plain." The passing of the Turk has not, in the view of most English, French, and Italian authorities, made the dismembered portions of Turkey safe for democracy.

"'Turkey' is, in a way, a misnomer," says a contemporary historian, discussing the former empire in one of the series of handbooks prepared under the direction of the British Foreign Office:

"The old Turkey was not a country inhabited mainly by Turks, as Italy is inhabited by Italians, England by Englishmen, Spain by Spaniards, etc. As 'Austria' used to connote a congeries of non-Austrian races held together by a dynastic system, so Turkey, or the Ottoman Empire, stood for a number of non-Turkish races held together by the militarist and theocratic dynastic system of the Ottoman Sultanate. The Turkish language has no word for 'Turkey,' which would properly be Turkestan, as Arabistan stands for Arabia. The Young Turks have endeavored to popularize the Levantine form, *i.e.*, 'Turkia.'

"The Turks, or Turanians, coming originally from Mongolia, spread westward through Turkestan and North Persia, until, in the tenth century, the Seljuk Turks entered Asia Minor, already largely Mohammedan, as an organized military force such as had been unknown for centuries in those regions, and rapidly absorbed and molded Phrygians, Cappadocians, Cilicians, and other indigenous elements into a Turki and Islamic state. In the early part of the thirteenth century the Mongol invasion, under Genghis Khan, destroyed the vitality of the Seljuk Turks, who, later on in the same century, welcomed the assistance of the new Turanian arrivals, the Ottoman Turks, of some 400 tents."

Conquest followed conquest. Constantinople fell to Mohammed II. in 1453. Hungary was conquered in 1526, Vienna was besieged in 1529, and a Turkish admiral laid siege to Malta in 1565. Failure in these two latter enterprises indicated the high-water mark of Turkish progress westward. In Asia Sultan Murad III. conquered a part of Persia in 1586, and in 1638 Murad IV. effected the conquest of Bagdad and Lower Mesopotamia. "The kernel of the military system which enabled Turkey to effect the rapid conquest," says the writer, was—

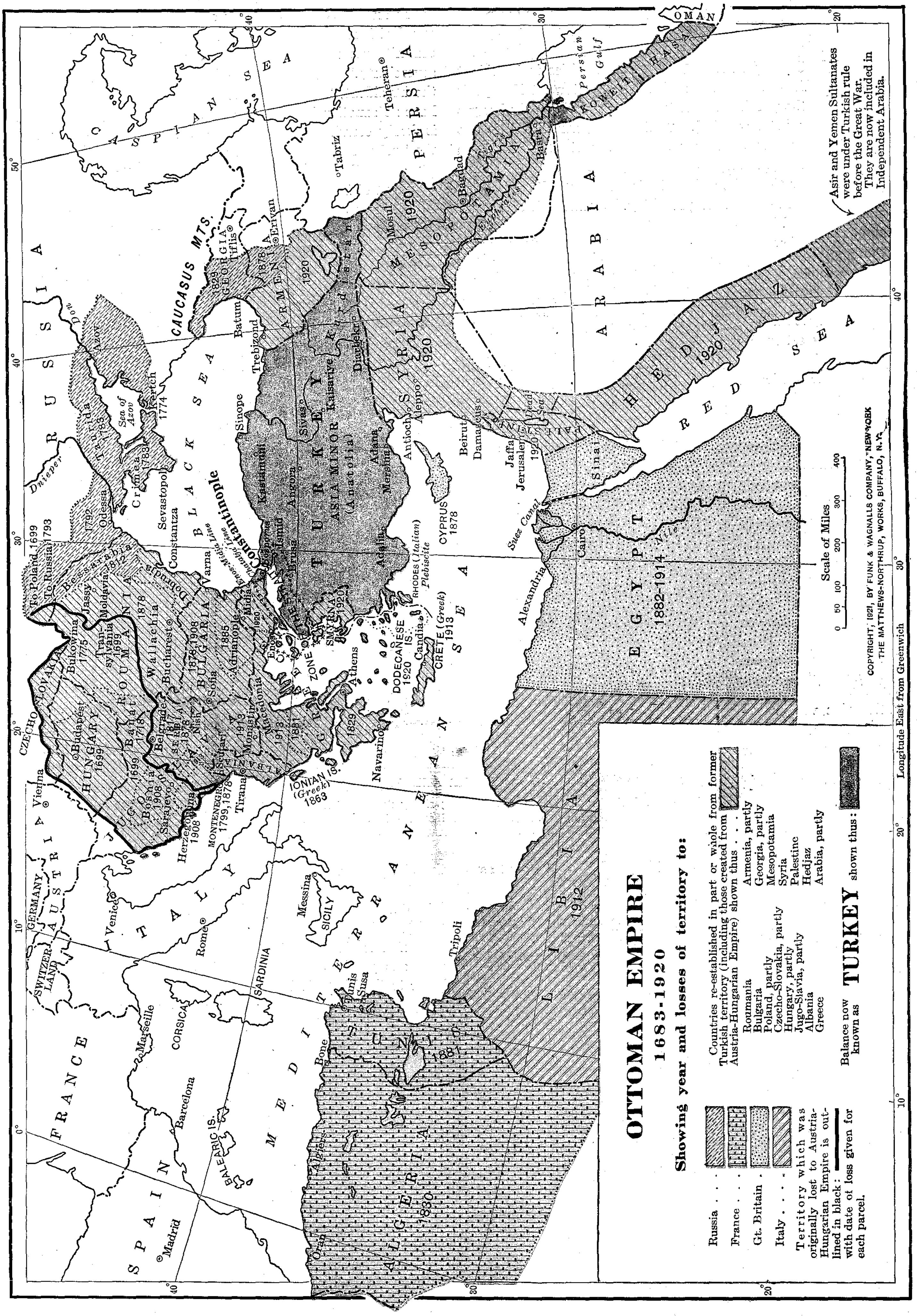
"the Corps of Janissaries, composed of forcibly Ismalized Christians, and raised by 'the human tribute' levied by press-gangs every five years from the newly acquired Christian territories. They gradually acquired the position of a privileged and all-powerful military caste, who were constantly clamoring for more pay and favors, or to be led on fresh expeditions likely to satisfy their cravings for booty. While they thus extended the limits of Turkey's dominions, their intrigues and revolts at Constantinpole, where they constituted a pretorian guard, weakened the Empire at its heart's center. They were mixed up in the seraglio intrigues and factions, which brought about frequent changes of Sultan in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries."

The huge empire crumbled under attacks from without and luxury and corruption within. In modern times it became little more than a pawn in the diplomacy of Europe, specifically in the struggle of Russia, Germany, and Great Britain for the economic resources of the East. The underlying ideas which drove the Young Turks to side with Germany against England, Russia, and France are set forth in a circular sent out by them on the day following the declaration of war between Turkey and the Triple Entente. It referred to Russia's express resolve to destroy Turkey, and pointed out the "grabbing policy" of England and France in India, Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco. The old religious fervor of the time of the Crusades appears in the conclusion of this manifesto: "Our religious principles urge us to free the Mohammedan world from the power of the unbelievers and to give independence to the followers of Mohammed."

Donald Maxwell, in "The Last Crusade" (John Lane), recalls the old saying, "Wherever the Turk rides nothing will grow." The writer sums up, in this way, a very general criticism of Turkish rule:

"You may travel up and down the country and look in vain for one good thing that the Turk has done, one trace of art, one piece of architecture, one contribution in any way to science or knowledge. . . . The Turk cuts down, but never plants. The great irrigation works which made Mesopotamia the granary of the ancient world were not allowed to decay until the Turk came. The blight of Turkish rule descended like a destroying plague. If a man by private enterprise did something to irrigate his land and improve his crops, the Turk came down on him like a wolf on the fold as a collector of taxes, so that the last state of that man was worse than the first and nobody dared to follow his example."

A Nationalist, anti-Allied revolt, centering at Angora, Anatolia, under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal, followed the Turkish Government's signature of the Peace Treaty. Shortly afterward the Arabs rose against the British and the French, the Greeks attacked the Turk Nationalists, and the Nationalists attacked the British. These various difficulties, most of which have either been settled or bid fair to be settled by compromises, are overshadowed, in the opinion of most observers, by the menace of the Russian Bolsheviki, who control Armenia and are in alliance with the Turkish Nationalists.



OTTOMAN EMPIRE

1683-1920

Showing year and losses of territory to:

Russia . . . ▨
France . . . ▦
Gt. Britain . ░
Italy . . . . ▧
Territory which was originally lost to Austria-Hungarian Empire is outlined in black: ▬ with date of loss given for each parcel.
Countries re-established in part or whole from former Turkish territory (including those created from Austria-Hungarian Empire) shown thus . . . ▨
Roumania
Bulgaria
Poland, partly
Czecho-Slovakia, partly
Hungary, partly
Jugo-Slavia, partly
Albania
Greece
Armenia, partly
Georgia, partly
Mesopotamia
Syria
Palestine
Hedjaz
Arabia, partly
Balance now known as TURKEY shown thus: ■
Asir and Yemen Sultanates were under Turkish rule before the Great War. They are now included in Independent Arabia.
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 200 300 400
Longitude East from Greenwich
RUSSIA
CAUCASUS MTS.
GEORGIA 1829
Tiflis
ARMENIA 1878
Erivan
Batum
Trebizond
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
PERSIA
Teheran
Tabriz
Constantinople
Sinope
Sivas
Kaisariye
Angora
Kastamuni
Brusa
Ismid
TURKEY
ASIA MINOR (Anatolia)
Adana
Mersina
Adalia
Smyrna 1920
Diarbekr
Kurdistan
Mosul 1920
Bagdad
MESOPOTAMIA
Basra
KOWEIT
HASA
OMAN
Persian Gulf
SYRIA 1920
Aleppo
Antioch
Beirut
Damascus
PALESTINE 1920
Jaffa
Jerusalem
Dead Sea
ARABIA
HEDJAZ 1920
RED SEA
Sinai
Suez Canal
Cairo
Alexandria
EGYPT 1882-1914
Nile
LIBIA 1912
Tripoli
TUNIS 1881
Tunis
Susa
Bone
ALGERIA 1830
Oran
Algiers
CYPRUS 1878
RHODES (Italian) Plebiscite
DODECANESE IS. 1920
CRETE (Greek) 1913
Candia
Athens
GREECE 1829
Navarino
IONIAN IS. (Greek) 1863
Salonika
Macedonia 1913
Monastir
Adrianople
Sofia
BULGARIA 1878, 1908
Varna
Dobrudja
Constantza
Bucharest
Wallachia
ROUMANIA 1878
Transylvania 1699
Moldavia 1812
Bessarabia 1812
Jassy
Bukowina 1775
Odessa 1792
Sevastopol
Crimea 1783
Taurida 1783
Kertch 1774
Sea of Azov
AZOV
Dnieper
Don
To Poland 1699
To Russia 1793
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
HUNGARY 1699
Budapest
Banat 1718
Belgrade
SERBIA 1817, 1878
Nish
JUGO-SLAVIA
Bosnia 1908
Sarajevo
Herzegovina 1908
MONTENEGRO 1799, 1878
ALBANIA 1913
Tirana
Vienna
AUSTRIA
GERMANY
SWITZERLAND
ITALY
Venice
Rome
Messina
SICILY
SARDINIA
CORSICA
FRANCE
Marseille
SPAIN
Madrid
Barcelona
BALEARIC IS.
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Enos-Midia Line
Chatalja Line
ZONE OF STRAITS

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MR. HARDING'S ATTITUDE TOWARD EUROPE

THE CHIEF FLAW found by his critics in President Harding's statement of his attitude toward Europe is that the public demand for a clear avowal on the League issue has not been satisfied. "Glittering generalities" is one of the favorite Democratic newspaper characterizations of the foreign-relations paragraphs of the inaugural. "The President's program," says the Independent Springfield *Republican*, is "too vaguely outlined to discuss profitably." "The mists that all along enveloped his intent have not been dispelled," remarks the Newark *News* (Ind.). Papers which supported Mr. Harding in his campaign for election do not find this, however, a cause for criticism. They congratulate him on "steering a middle course," on his ability to keep himself "free to espouse any form of international agreement to prevent war, which, in his judgment, may appear practicable and hopeful." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) finds little favorable to the League in the speech, and yet it feels that the President, who twice voted for treaty ratification with reservations, "closes no door to future entry into the League." One writer hits off his feelings for the Old World by likening him to a young woman who would not undertake to marry a man to reform him, but would be glad as a mere "sister" to influence him for good by the force of example. For he says that America is not to live for herself alone, "believing in our higher standards reared through constitutional liberty and maintained opportunity, we invite the world to the same heights." "When the governments of earth," he says, "shall have established a freedom like our own and shall have sanctioned the pursuit of peace as we have practised it, I believe the last sorrow and the final sacrifice of international warfare will have been written." In the meantime, says the President, we are ready "to associate ourselves" with the nations of the world in conference to find "a way to approximate disarmament," and "to suggest plans for arbitration and the establishment of a world court." As a nation "we want to do our part in making offensive warfare so hateful that governments and peoples who resort to it must prove the righteousness of their cause or stand as outlaws before the bar of civilization." Thus, "we recognize the new order in the world, with the closer contacts which progress has wrought."

THE OLD LEADER AND THE NEW.

Woodrow Wilson and Warren G. Harding riding from the White House to the Capitol for the inauguration.

But, President Harding insists, we do not intend to give up our wise "policy of non-involvement in old-world affairs"; "we do not mean to be entangled," "we seek no part in directing the destinies of the Old World." America "can be a party to no permanent military alliance. It can enter into no political commitments nor assume any economic obligations or subject our decisions to any other than our own authority." "Every commitment must be made in the exercise of our national sovereignty." A world "supergovernment," in the belief of the President, "is contrary to everything we cherish and can have no sanction by our Republic." This policy, the President is firmly convinced, is what the American people voted for in the "referendum" of last November.

"This is the end of the League of Nations," was the emphatic comment of Senator Hiram Johnson after reading the message. The Albany *Journal* (Rep.) agrees that the President's words mean that "this nation can not enter the League of Nations." This policy, declares the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), is indicated "with a plainness beyond misconstruction by the densest European or hyphenated American understanding." If Mr. Harding's declaration "is not a definite, and a firm, and a killing policy against the League of Nations," asks the New York *Herald* (Ind.), "what in the name of plain English is it?" With this utterance, continues this anti-League paper which supported Mr. Harding, "the last glimmering ember of hope of those who have yearned somehow to juggle this country into the League of Nations dies," and furthermore, "so ends the League so far as concerns America, with the Covenant and all their dreams and visions."

Here a number of pro-League papers like the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), Louisville *Times* (Ind.), St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.), and Buffalo *Times* (Dem.) quite agree. They believe that Senator Johnson's interpretation of the speech is the only one possible. As one friend of the League writes in a letter to the New York *World:*

> "The hope often exprest of late by both Democratic and Republican supporters of the League of Nations that Secretary of State Hughes would find a way to smooth over the Senatorial opposition to the adoption of this humane principle, and put an effective stop to the tremendous expenses incident to national rivalry in armament throughout the world for the destruction of the human race and worldly treasures, can not be seriously entertained in the face of President Harding's declaration that the Republican party will decline to accept the only instrument devised by man which affords the solution so earnestly desired."

It seems to the New York *Journal of Commerce* that the President's words are very strong. Indeed, "taken literally, the policy laid down by the President would almost prohibit our entering into ordinary treaty relationships with other nations." The Democratic Providence *News* believes that Mr. Harding settles the League question once for all. But it thinks that good will follow—

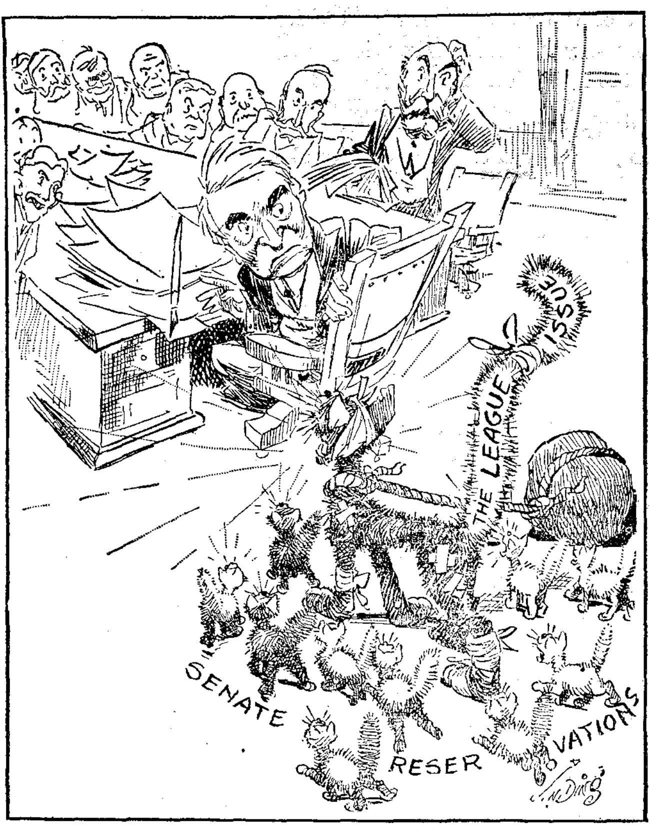
> "Now that this country is definitely out of the League, it is

probable that the other nations will revise the famous Covenant, strip it of its military guaranties, and of the authority to the Council to be a supergovernment. Then we may well look for the entire structure to fall and a new organization in its place which the United States will have a voice in making, having for its purpose only the settlement of questions that might lead to war. This association of nations, or whatever it be called, we could honorably join without losing any sovereignty and without meddling in affairs that ought not to concern us. The President's plan is sure to have the indorsement of the country—excepting those idealists who want to make the world one melting-pot."

But certain friends of the League prefer to emphasize the President's assertions of his willingness "to associate ourselves" with the nations of the world. It is these assertions which, in the New York *Evening Post's* opinion, "lead the way open for Mr. Hughes to initiate a policy which shall bring us back into world cooperation." Mr. Harding's inaugural address, observes the St. Louis *Star* (Ind.), "did not contain a line which would debar the United States from entering the existing League. It gives Secretary Hughes full backing for negotiation with the League committee on amendments to the Covenant." Certain limitations are, indeed, made, but "the League Assembly in its Geneva meeting put much the same interpretation upon the Covenant"—

"The Assembly defined the League of Nations to be and to stand for the very things Mr. Harding advocates. It is an organization for conference, for counsel, for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration. It seeks to clarify and codify international law and to establish a world court. It does not aim to be a supergovernment or to supersede nationalism.

"Mr. Harding said nothing about the 'Paris League' or the 'Wilson League.' Neither did he speak of any new association. He dropt all nouns in favor of the verb 'to associate.' There can be no question of the significance of this. It means he has accepted the position taken last fall by the new Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, when with other eminent Republicans he signed a memorial asserting that the United States should deal with the League of Nations now in existence, rather than give up all the progress that has been made and begin at the beginning."



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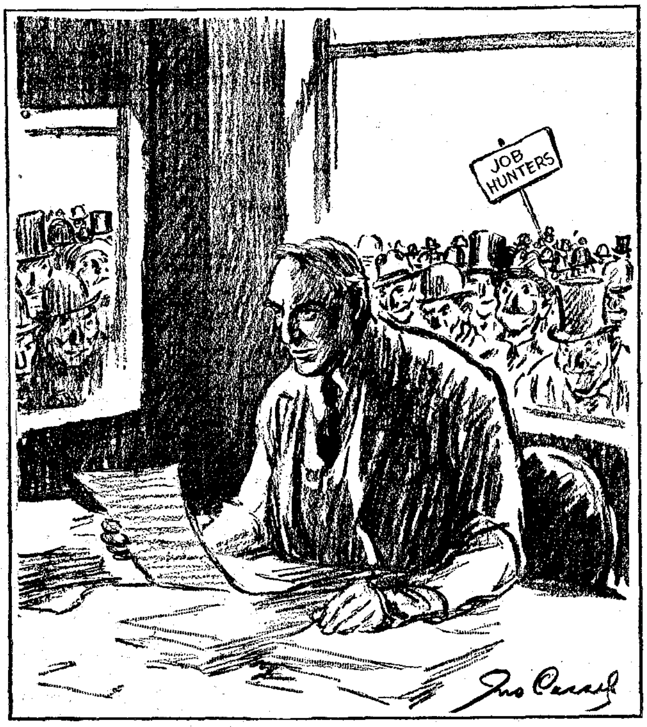
EVEN THE MOST CAREFUL TENANTS ARE BOUND TO LEAVE SOMETHING BEHIND ON MOVING DAY.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

Similar hopeful sentiments appear in a New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) editorial. This paper thinks that the formation of the detailed policy on the League is being left to Mr. Hughes, and "no one who recalls the position publicly taken by Mr. Hughes in the Presidential campaign, or who knows the largeness of his views and the stanchness of his character, can doubt that he will strive mightily to find a way for the United States to do its part in the League of Nations."



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THE FACES AT THE WINDOW.

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

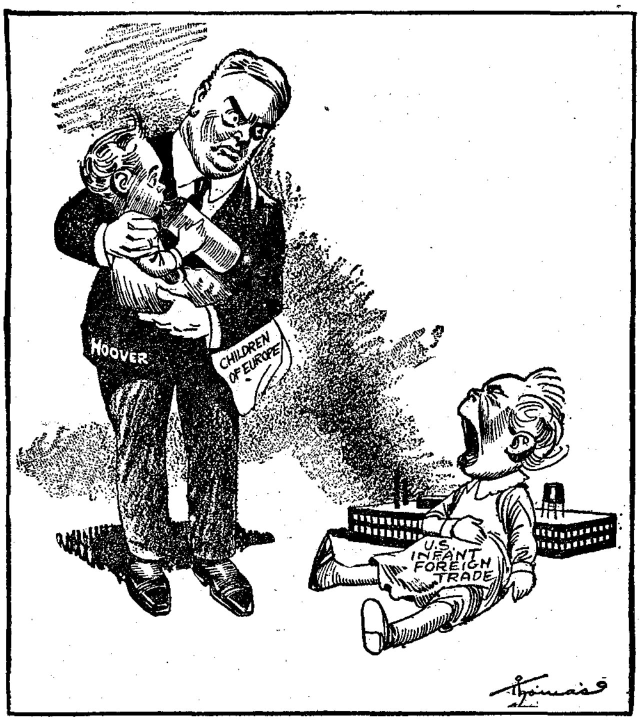
While he agrees with some of these editors that the Administration's foreign policy is still "highly nebulous" and that it is impossible to forecast future developments, the New York *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent does not believe that isolation is the fixt policy of the President. For one thing, Mr. Stokes does not look for the passage of the Knox separate-peace resolution in its original form. Some peace resolution may be adopted, but "the object would be not to go much further than to declare the end of the state of war, thus leaving President Harding a completely free hand in mapping out a foreign policy in consultation with Hughes and Hoover on the one side and Lodge and the Senators on the other, possibly in connection with a sounding-out process among the European Powers." The attitude of the Senate is, of course, an important item in determining our foreign policy, and this writer believes that material rather than general considerations are influencing the thought of some, at least, of the Senators—

"They do not like the way the Allies are paddling their own canoes in the matter of determining rights in which this country is affected. They do not like the way Great Britain and France have used the League of Nations in furtherance of this policy. Particularly they do not like the way Yap has been disposed of and the status of Mesopotamia determined without reference to the United States. In short, they are beginning to realize what it means in a very practical way to have the United States outside the Council of the Powers.

"Not much more than that can be said with assurance at this time. The whole thing is in a fluid state; the fact that it is so is significant and hopeful. A prominent Republican with leanings toward the League said to-day, discussing this situation: 'There will either come a split in the Cabinet or the Administration will come around to our way of thinking.' However that may be, and whatever discouragement some friends of an association of nations may have read out of Mr. Harding's inaugural address, it is plain that isolation is not yet determined upon as the policy of the United States."

SECRETARY HOOVER'S POSSIBILITIES

THE PUZZLE OF THE CABINET, predicts Governor Cox's Dayton *News*, will be Herbert C. Hoover. For the commanding position he now holds in the esteem of the world he won by working with a free hand, without the interference of others. But as Secretary of Commerce "he faces the limitations imposed by statute, the peculiarities of public opinion, and the vigilant inquisition of Congress—factors that have destroyed many political careers." In the meantime, whether he succeeds or fails in his purpose to make of his young and little-known department a vital agency for the country's welfare, his appointment intensely engages the public's interest. He has bitter critics in both parties, notes the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog.), but "he has a larger following among the very best citizenship of the country than any other man who will sit at the Cabinet table." Moreover, declares *The New Republic*, he is "easily the most constructive man in American public life." As evidence of his popularity the San Francisco *Bulletin* reminds us that "Hoover was unofficially chosen as a candidate for either the Republican or Democratic nomination by thousands of electors of both parties in every State in the Union." And a LITERARY DIGEST preelection poll of the Democratic and Republican press revealed him as both Democratic and Republican first choice for the Cabinet position he now holds. He was also the Republican first and Democratic second choice for the Secretaryship of the Interior, and Republican third choice for Secretary of Agriculture.



ONE HUNGRY YOUNGSTER AFTER ANOTHER.
—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

Looking at it from a non-political standpoint, the Los Angeles *Express* welcomes Mr. Hoover's appointment as "the best of pledges the Harding Administration will give of its purpose to devote itself to constructive work." Remarking that the conditions of this difficult period make the office of Secretary of Commerce one of paramount importance, this paper from his native State goes on to say:

> "Mr. Hoover knows the current of domestic trade and international commerce. He has sounded the channels and charted the shoals. As Food Administrator of the United States he held his finger on the pulse of production and guided the processes of distribution. When to this qualification is added that supplied by Mr. Hoover's intimate and exact knowledge of Europe's needs and powers, wherein and how her burdened countries must be aided if international trade is to be revived, and wherein they can best be made to help themselves, it will be seen that Mr. Harding has gone far through this single appointment to insure the success of his Administration. Moreover, he could not more surely or more quickly have won for that Administration the confidence of the outside world, for there is no living American in whom Europe reposes a larger trust."

But voices of doubt and criticism are also heard. Thus the Houston *Post* questions the wisdom of Mr. Hoover's decision to retain the direction of the European Relief in addition to his new duties as Secretary of Commerce; and the Chicago *Tribune* recognizes the possibility that he may prove too "masterful" for his Cabinet job. Perhaps the Louisville *Times* has the same thought in mind when it declares itself "genuinely sorry for Mr. Harding, as it foresees the burden that Mr. Hoover is to be to him." And in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Commercial* we read:

> "Selection of Herbert Hoover for Secretary of Commerce caused trepidation both in government departments and in Congress. Holding such views on international affairs as he does, it is presumed that Mr. Hoover will view with alarm the preparations now under way in Congress to build a high tariff wall around American industries. While standing for protection, Mr. Hoover undoubtedly will desire to adjust the tariff in such a manner as to promote trade relations with other countries and particularly facilitate imports from countries which are indebted to the United States."

Evidently the stimulation of foreign and domestic trade is exactly what Secretary Hoover intends to bring about, together with a complete reorganization of his Department and an extension of its activities, both at home and abroad. Such broadening of the Department's functions, declares the Portland *Oregonian*, "is necessary to work out the problems growing out of the war." An idea of the stupendous task the new Secretary has undertaken is given in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times:*

> "The reorganization of the Department of Commerce contemplated by Mr. Hoover will make that branch of the government service the most important public body in touch with American business.
>
> "The first step in the reorganization will be to divide the existing Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce into two bureaus—the Bureau of Foreign Commerce and the Bureau of Domestic Commerce. While the foreign work will be carried on on a scale enlarged as much as Congressional generosity in the matter of appropriations will permit, Mr. Hoover's principal new effort will be in developing the domestic end of trade promotion.
>
> "The new Secretary plans to organize a subbureau of transportation, and it is understood this will aid American business men in working out their railroad problems. It will cooperate with the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Shipping Board and with foreign steamship lines. But, further, this bureau will assist American busines men in overtaking the British in development of commercial navigation of the air.
>
> "In line with these activities, Mr. Hoover would undertake to assume many of the duties now lodged with the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, and would develop the science of marketing and distribution hand in hand with transportation, to the end that economical results may be enjoyed by both producer and consumer.
>
> "The activities which previously have been carried on by the Department of Commerce will not be neglected, but, so far as possible, will be enlarged. Mr. Hoover's wide knowledge of foreign affairs and conditions is expected to stand him in good stead in the Department of Foreign Trade of the United States. His wide acquaintance with business men and statesmen throughout the world, coupled with his acute knowledge of conditions on several continents, together with his known qualifications as an organizer, are accepted as qualifying him for this new task of reorganizing his department on a scale which scarcely has been equaled before in any reorganization of government activities."

THE PROFITEER GOES FREE

"NO FURTHER CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS," announces the Solicitor-General of the Department of Justice, will be made under the profiteering section of the Lever Law, whose vague phraseology has been declared by the Supreme Court to be too indefinite to be constitutional. The Government's campaign to reduce the cost of living by prosecuting alleged hoarders of, and profiteers in, foodstuffs and other necessities, we are told, is to be abandoned. Half a million dollars collected as fines are to be returned to individuals and corporations "improperly prosecuted" under the law, and twenty-five hundred State indictments and about a thousand Federal are to be quashed. "Thus the decision releases from the law's clutches a great many corporations and individuals whose ambition while the war was being fought was to get rich out of the sacrifices and distresses of their fellow citizens," regretfully remarks the Rochester *Herald*.

The Lever Law, which has been a storm-center ever since its enactment in 1917, was declared unconstitutional, says Chief Justice White, in the Supreme Court decision, because of the indefiniteness of the food-control and profiteering section under review. As the Chief Justice remarked, its scope in some respects was "as broad as the human imagination," hence quite vague, altho, as many editors point out, it served fairly well as a war-measure. Continues Mr. Justice White:

> "Observe that the sections forbid no specific or definite act. To attempt to enforce these sections would be the exact equivalent of an effort to carry out a statute which, in terms, merely penalized or punished all acts detrimental to public interests when injurious or unreasonable in the estimation of a court and a jury.
>
> "These sections do not constitute a fixing by Congress of an ascertainable standard of guilt and are not adequate to inform persons accused of violations thereof of the nature and cause of the accusation against them."

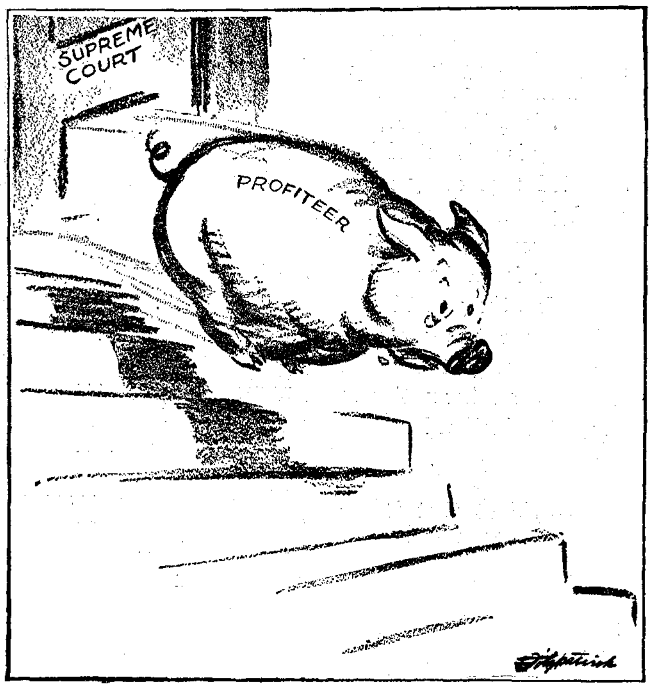
Section 4, just referred to, reads that—

> "It is hereby made unlawful for any person wilfully to destroy any necessaries for the purpose of enhancing the price or restricting the supply thereof; knowingly to commit waste, or wilfully to prevent preventable deterioration of any necessaries in or in connection with their production, manufacture, or their distribution; to hoard, as defined in section 6 of this act, any necessaries; to monopolize, attempt to monopolize, either locally or generally, any necessities; to engage in any discriminatory, any unfair or any deceptive or wasteful practise, or device, or to make any unjust or unreasonable rate of charge in handling or dealing in or with any necessaries; to conspire, combine, agree, or arrange with any other person; (a) to limit the facilities for transporting, producing, harvesting, manufacturing, supplying, storing, or dealing in any necessaries; (b) to restrict the supply of any necessaries; (c) to restrict distribution of any necessaries; (d) to prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacture or production of any necessaries in order to enhance the price thereof; (e) to exact excessive prices for any necessaries, or to bid or abet the doing of any act made unlawful by this section."

"The decision is something of a bombshell, but a very much belated one," remarks the Boston *Post*, which wonders why the Supreme Court did not hurl this shell in 1917. The Providence *Bulletin* can not see why, when "there are 262 lawyers in Congress, they all seem to have overlooked the elementary principle that a crime must be clearly defined by statute and that the penalty must be clear to the transgressor." "If a person should steal a pound of sugar, he or she would upon conviction be sent to jail, but the sugar profiteer, stealing brazenly the money of the people, commits no crime in selling his goods at any price he can get," *The Bulletin* goes on to explain.

"The Lever Law was passed at a time when demand far outran supply, and consumers had no defense except the Government," we are reminded by the New York *Globe*, which thinks that, "while the law may have been a poor one, it acted as a good deterrent to profiteering." The Brooklyn *Eagle* looks upon the decision as "a grave criticism on the two years' campaign of Attorney-General Palmer against thousands of business concerns," and the Utica *Press* sarcastically remarks that "the Government simply marched up the hill and down again." "It virtually throws the whole law into the discard," exclaims the New York *World*, which continues:

> "The Supreme Court decision undoes the activities of the Department of Justice extending over a year or more against speculators and corners and profiteers in food and other necessaries of life to the great cost of the poor already suffering from the unavoidable scarcities of war-conditions. It nullifies hundreds of cases in process of prosecution or which have long since ended in convictions and prison sentences.
>
> "These are consequences which are not fortunate except for the convicted profiteers."



THE GREASED PIG.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

Many other editors, however, think we can worry along without the Lever Law. "The small number of prosecutions instituted by the Department of Justice and the small number of convictions obtained indicate that the invalidated sections are either grossly inadequate or practically unnecessary," says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, and the Schenectady *Union-Star* believes that "if we will let supply and demand have free play, trade conditions will right themselves." "The public has learned a better way than the Lever Law to deal with profiteers," notes the New York *Evening World;* "no Court can quash the public's indictment nor interfere with the punishment the public can inflict." But losses also were caused by enforcement of the Lever Law, according to the Baltimore *News*, through "the business uncertainty which it produced."

"It is interesting to note that this law was used to kill the coal strike and met defeat only when it came to deal with profiteers," declares *The Nation* (New York), and we find in the New York *Commercial* that—

> "There has been a good deal of stupidity in the manner in which the law was enforced and many legitimate forms of business have had to suffer unnecessary losses because of hair-splitting interpretations of those charged with the enforcement of the law. While pending actions are nullified and it may be possible to recover fines previously imposed, it will not be possible to make reparation to those who have served terms of imprisonment, nor will it be possible to make up the losses that have been incurred through too narrow an interpretation of the law."

GERMAN ARMS IN ARGENTINA

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN ARGENTINA, correspondents tell us, is worth watching. Since the South-American republic's representative at the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva proposed last December to the forty-odd nations there assembled that Germany be admitted to the League at once, and later withdrew in high dudgeon, Argentina's sympathy has not often been a subject of comment. German exportation of war-materials to Argentina, however, recently engaged the attention of Allied nations who do not want Germany to make a war-munitions dump of any neutral country, with the result that a note was dispatched to neutral countries asking them to take measures to prevent the importation of German war-materials, including rifles, submarines, and airships. Since the importation or exportation of war-materials by Germany is a direct violation of the Peace Treaty, it was to be expected that every means to prevent a violation in this respect by Germany would be taken by all neutral countries. Argentina, however, according to an Associated Press dispatch, "takes the ground that that Government is not concerned in the stipulations of a treaty between other nations." Yet, says the Italian Minister to Argentina:

"It is evident that if the neutral governments do not consent to intervene effectively to prevent it, this traffic in war-material will permit German political groups to construct, outside German territory and free from all control, deposits of arms which on occasion they would be able to utilize."

Besides having sufficient war-supplies for use "on occasion," it is also suggested that these supplies might be diverted to Russia, with the inevitable result of prolonging the upheaval in that country, and further menacing the peace of Europe in general and Poland in particular. At any rate, Argentina has shown herself to be "sympathetic, if not friendly," toward Germany, points out the New York *Times*, which maintains that "the nations of the League must stand on this principle (forbidding importation or exportation of arms by Germany) and protest violations of it in any part of the world." Continues *The Times:*

"If Argentina is still officially a member of the League—her peculiar conduct at Geneva did not disqualify her in her own estimation—she is in honor bound to condemn exportations of war-material from Germany as prohibited by Article 170 of the Peace Treaty. If it is the view of President Irigoyen (of Argentina) that Article 170 is 'a thing done among others' and does not concern Argentina, he should pause to consider that the 'others' now include all but a very few nations in the world, and that to flout them is no light matter if Argentina desires to remain a member in good and regular standing of the family of nations."

And we read in the New York *Tribune* this further criticism and explanation of Argentina's course, past and present:

"The Argentine Administration has never been pro-Entente. It replied curtly to the Allied request, explaining that it was not properly concerned in the execution of treaty agreements among other Powers. Argentina may be within technical international usage in declining to aid in the enforcement of Article 170 of the Versailles compact. But from the broader point of view her indifference to Germany's disregard of treaty obligations betrays too poor a memory of Germany's brutal defiance of national and international rights.

"The recollection of the '*spurlos versenkt*' cablegram is still fresh in other capitals, if not in Buenos Aires. Germany was ready to sink Argentine merchantmen without warning, after having made a promise to observe the laws of sea warfare. She ran amuck against all commerce on the high seas. Her crimes were world-wide in scope. Now she is trying to escape the penalties imposed on her by the Peace Treaty, which she has signed. Neutrals are at least morally concerned with its enforcement, for Germany's rôle on the sea was that of a pirate.

"If respect for international rights and decencies is to be fortified Germany must be punished. It is short-sighted policy for any neutral nation to condone the German habit of treaty-breaking, which is still as chronic as it was during the war."

PERIL OF THE "BAR'L" IN POLITICS

A "SHOCKING POLITICAL SCANDAL" is the Democratic New York *World's* designation of the "ten-million-dollar fund used to nominate and elect a President of the United States last year." "Not a penny of this fund may have been corruptly expended, yet the very existence of such colossal slush funds is a national menace," adds *The World.* The stupendous and unprecedented amount spent by General Wood's managers in the preconvention campaign leads this New York paper to believe that this fund of $1,773,303 was spent "in a calculated attempt to buy the Presidency for General Wood." The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.), however, declares that "no American believes the Presidency can be bought, and certainly not for any such insignificant expenditure as, say, a dime per capita." The total sum expended "is large, but so is the country," notes the independent Washington *Star,* "and there was a high cost of campaigning, just as there was of living." Besides, points out the independent Detroit *Free Press,* "in 1920 the dollar was worth only about fifty cents, so the amount spent does not have a very definite meaning to the country."

Republican National Committee	$5,319,729
Republican State Committees	2,078,060
Leonard Wood	1,773,303
Democratic National Committee	1,318,274
Frank O. Lowden	414,000
Republican Congressional Committee	375,696
Republican Senatorial Committee	326,980
Hiram W. Johnson	194,000
Herbert Hoover	173,000
Warren G. Harding	113,000

CHIEF ITEMS IN THE $10,338,509 CAMPAIGN BILL.

Contained in the special Senate Committee's Report to Congress.

The special Senate Committee created to investigate campaign expenditures conclude in their report that "the expenditure of these vast sums is a present and growing menace to the nation," yet no definite recommendation for remedial action is made, except that election committees of the next Congress should "consider the question." The point taken, says the independent St. Louis *Post-Dispatch,* "is that with the precedent of rapidly increasing campaign expenditures the race of competing party funds can not avoid inviting corruption." The Detroit *Free Press,* moreover, questions the figures obtained by the Senate Committee. As if in reply to the New York *World's* charge that Republican preconvention expenditures amounted to "more than double the actual campaign fund of the Democratic National Committee," *The Free Press* says:

"The figures, while undoubtedly the best the Senate Committee could get, are quite untrustworthy, because a considerable part of the money which was used in a way that tended to boost certain of the Democratic candidates does not show at all in the accounting. It is reported, for instance, that no money was expended in behalf of William G. McAdoo. This means that no campaign fund was created and used in his behalf. But does anybody think that the publicity as a potential candidate which he received before the San Francisco convention and the desperate work done in his behalf at the convention entailed no financial outlay? Again there is naturally no account taken of the big sums spent by the so-called Bureau of Public Information during the war-period in the issuance of *The Official Bulletin* and the floods of propagandist articles sent broadcast to the dailies of the country as 'news.' Yet the greater portion of this was party literature, and very largely propagandist literature looking toward a possible result at the next election. Again there was the cost to the country of trips and salaries of those Washington officials who were opportunely obliged to go to San Francisco on public business while the Democrats were trying to select their national candidates. Presumably that came out of the public exchequer, and where it did, it was charged up to the expense of running the Government and not to any campaign fund."

"The expenses of a National Committee are necessarily large, with clerks, speaking tours, special trains, headquarters in New York and Chicago, printing and advertising," maintains the Republican Syracuse *Post-Standard*, and, while the New York *Globe* (Ind.) disapproves expenditures of millions and attributes General Wood's defeat to lavish expenditures by his managers—sixteen times as much as was spent by Mr. Harding—*The Globe* goes on to explain that—

"It is, of course, possible to spend large sums for legitimate campaign purposes. Publicity and advertising, if all the voters are to be reached, require enormous sums. The fact that the amounts are large does not imply that they were used for unholy purposes. Yet, in spite of the entire propriety of devoting great appropriations to a campaign of education, it is contrary to public policy to fail to limit electioneering costs."

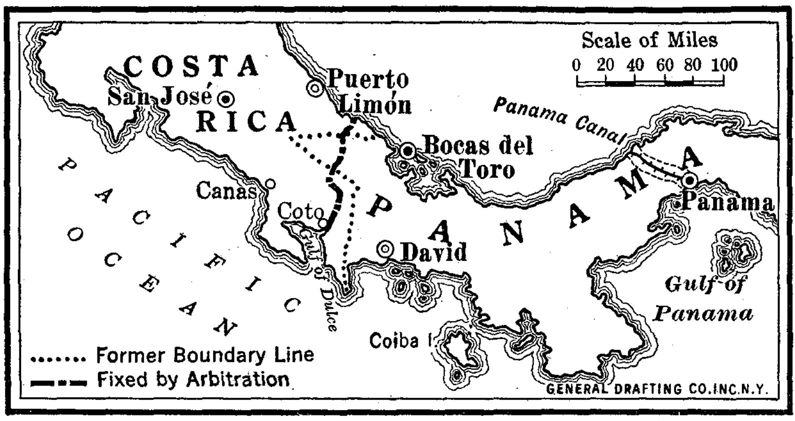
Nevertheless, asserts the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Ind. Dem.), "the dollar has come to play an altogether too important part in elections." But, inquires the New York *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), "has a method been discovered whereby a nation-wide primary can be cheaply conducted?" Characterizing *The World's* accusations of an "attempt to buy the Presidency" as "partizan silliness," *The Tribune* continues:

"It is perfectly possible to cut the sums permitted in such a campaign to a low limit. But what is the effect of such a restriction? To turn the primary over to the machine candidate who can count on the regular machine vote, rain or shine. The only possible competition would be the candidate of a chain of powerful newspapers. An outsider like General Wood, relying on popular support and facing the politicians' enmity, would not stand a chance.

"It is a beautiful conception of the direct primary that upon the appointed day the people spontaneously march to the polls and nominate their favorite son. But it would be hard to picture a more absurd and unreal dream—as *The World* well knows. There must be a public debate, a public appearance by the candidates, or the direct primary is delivered to the bosses—ballots, candidates, and all. The Wood fund was a scanty enough one for a nation-wide campaign of publicity, as every advertiser knows. What alternative is there?"

To which the independent Republican Pittsburgh *Dispatch* replies:

"Deplore it as we may and resolve as the Senate Committee does, that the growing expenditures for campaign purposes are a menace, it is difficult, the committee admits, to see what can be done about it. So it is referred to the elections committees in the next Congress with the pious hope that if Constitutional limitations prevent legislative remedy an amendment may be drafted, 'if it is thought necessary.' And that probably ends the matter until the next campaign, when somebody finds it necessary to view with alarm the fact that the other fellow has the biggest 'bar'l.'"

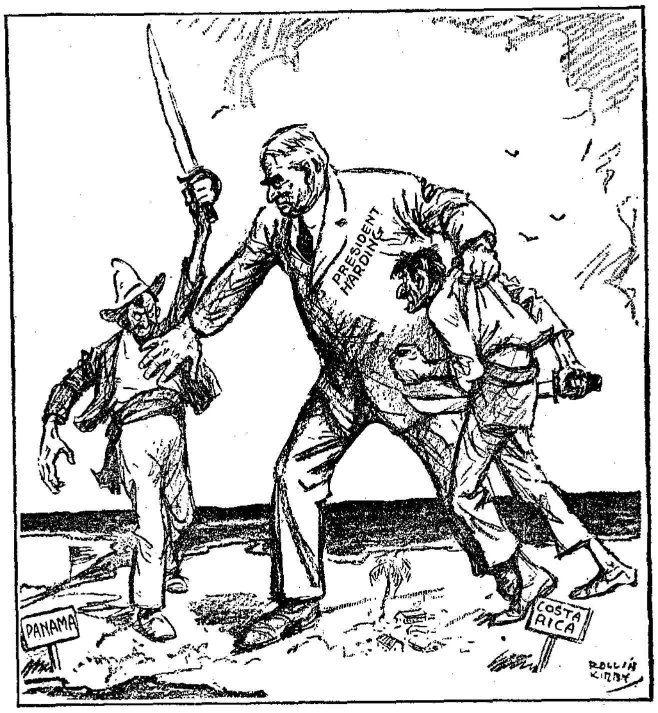


BOUNDARY-LINES WHICH CAUSED THE DISPUTE.

An odd paradox is seen in the fact that the eastern end of the Panama Canal, 250 miles away, is in the Pacific Ocean, and the western end in the Atlantic.

THE FLARE-UP ON THE ISTHMUS

NOT IN TWELVE YEARS "has the Executive Department of the United States Government met an issue so squarely and quickly, with so certain a purpose and so swift a success, as it did in the Panama-Costa Rica squabble," notes the New York *Herald*, editorially, and its Washington correspondent, aware that the State Department's first official act was to demand of the two Central-American republics that they stop fighting at once, now believes, therefore, that "the policy of watchful waiting has been abandoned." The first move in international affairs of the new Administration also meets with the approval of the opposition New York *World*, which declares that "without question or cavil or partizan fault-finding the people of the United States will commend the prompt action of Secretary Hughes, . . . nor will his action be resented by Latin-American nations." "The note," remarks the New York *Globe*, "served two purposes, aside from its main object of ending hostilities. It gave notice to the world, most of which (including Panama and Costa Rica) is in the League of Nations, that the Monroe Doctrine is still the basis of American diplomatic activity, and that the United States, and not the League, will maintain peace on the western hemisphere."



A LITTLE MORE NORMALCY, PLEASE.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

The controversy between Panama and Costa Rica, we read in the New York *Times*, is one of long standing regarding the border-line between the two republics. Late in February Costa-Rican forces occupied a part of the territory in dispute, and this move was looked upon by the Panamans as "an attack upon their sovereignty." As *The Times* goes on to explain:

"Some years ago President Loubet, of France, acting as arbiter, rendered a decision defining the boundary-line between Panama and Costa Rica; but it was claimed that part of this decision was not clear and needed interpretation. Chief Justice White, of the United States Supreme Court, was asked to render a legal interpretation of the Loubet award. This was in 1914. Even this decision did not end the dispute, and Panama declined to accept it on the ground that the Chief Justice had covered more territory than was included in the portion in dispute. It is under the Loubet decision that Panama claims the land which Costa Rica has seized."

Costa Rica, we are told, feels that it did not have a "square deal" at the hands of the Wilson Administration, particularly in the matter of joining the League of Nations. The Republic at first was not invited to join the League, it is said, because it had come into being through revolution. On the other hand, since in our treaty with Panama we "guarantee and will maintain the independence" of that Republic, Costa Rica, say some editors, chose the first possible opportunity to present her case to the new Administration. Several dark gentlemen are seen in the Central-American woodpile. Such well-known papers as the Boston *Globe*, the Baltimore *Sun*, and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, for instance, note that the disputed territory contains petroleum; that an American oil company is drilling in the district under a Panama concession in disregard of a British oil company operating under a Costa-Rican concession, and that, "while Central America is not so much of a tinder-box as the Balkans, it is well to remember that oil is highly inflammable." The Detroit *Free Press* further hints that "the real threat against the welfare of Panama comes from shrewd agents of Colombia."

The State Department did not differentiate between the two republics; it sent identical notes to each, saying, in part:

> "This Government recognizes the fact that the controversy with respect to the boundary between Costa Rica and Panama had been finally determined by the award of Chief Justice White as arbitrator, and desires to urge upon the Government of Costa Rica (Panama) the importance of immediate cessation of hostilities to the end that appropriate settlement be promptly made in an orderly manner in accordance with Chief Justice White's decision. This Government can not regard forcible measures by either party as justifiable."

"Tho the bickering may seem to us to be a petty affair, it is from just such sparks that big fires are kindled," points out the Boston *Herald*, "so it is just as well that the sparks were extinguished." For, explains the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "the United States desires not only the friendship, but also the implicit confidence of the southern republics." And, adds the New York *Evening Mail:*

> "Justice will undoubtedly be speedily done between the two countries. Meanwhile, this nation will breathe a sigh of relief that we have once more an Administration capable of swift and wise decision. There is no prospect, thank Heaven, of a long series of notes discussing obscure points of international law."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Germany's Bill caused France's bill.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Two wings will not make an angel of the Democratic party.—*Toledo Blade.*

When Henry Ford perfects his tin cow shall we have to crank it?—*Syracuse Herald.*

It looks as if we will take more interest in than out of Europe.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

The hyphen seems to be about as dead as John Barleycorn, but not more so.—*Canton (Ohio) News.*

Apparently American interests in Mexico count on necessity being the mother of intervention.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Well, why shouldn't posterity pay for this war? It will get all the little wars this one hatched.—*Kingston (Ont.) Whig.*

An Iowa judge has decided that the man is the head of the household, but sometimes he is the blockhead.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The new models have every modern improvement except an attachment on the exhaust-pipe to play jazz.—*Moline (Ill.) Dispatch.*

The President seems to be the only newspaper man who guessed right about the Cabinet appointments.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

Anybody who thinks that oil and water won't mix has never bought any oil stocks.—*New York World.*

Germany's inability to pay begins where the Allies' ability to collect ends.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The Soviet denies the report of an uprising in Petrograd, thus giving strong confirmation to the report.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The chief argument in favor of American isolation is the fact that Europe thinks it a very narrow and dangerous policy.—*Fresno Republican.*

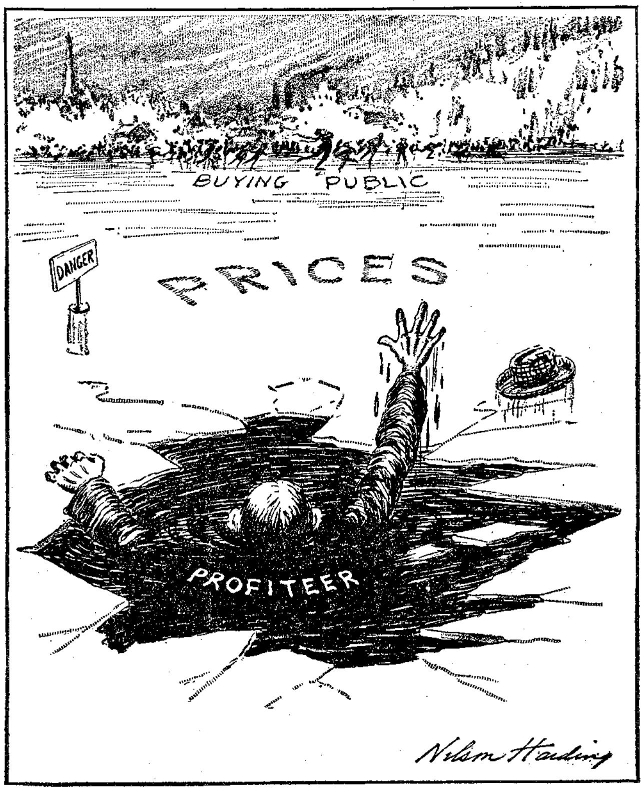
We will believe that Germany is as broke as she says she is when we read that any of the Hohenzollern boys have gone to work.—*New York World.*

Apparently Germany seeks to go into voluntary bankruptcy, with herself as referee, assignee, and biggest preferred creditor.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

With the x-ray you can see through a modern painting and determine the age of the canvas beneath. Try this on your lady friends.—*New Haven Union.*

It is reported that the Allies are to seize German customs. We hope they won't overlook the German custom of anti-American propaganda.—*Philadelphia North American.*

After you have paid the waiter your restaurant bill and a satisfactory tip you realize the truth of that comforting old saying, all things come to him who waits.—*Philadelphia North American.*



WENT TOO FAR!
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

These days the dove of peace is a mocking bird.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

German gas is more effective in peace than in war.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

It must be lugubriously lonesome out there in the center of population.—*Toledo Blade.*

"It's me" and "He don't" are called Chicagoese. But they ain't.—*Chicago Daily News.*

One of the blessings of peace is that we hear much less French spoken with a Kansas accent.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

Civilization is a state of human development that moves a man to pay the laundry for destroying his collars.—*Toledo Blade.*

France keeps her army on the theory that altho Germany lost the war she still knows where to find it.—*Pueblo Star Journal.*

It may be true that worry kills more people than work, but it's probably because more people worry than work.—*Syracuse Herald.*

Europe's cancelation appeal indicates development of its sense of touch at the expense of its sense of taste.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Germany appears to have thought of everything except a plea of general insanity.—*New London Day.*

The reports that wives are selling in Turkey for $1.85 are misleading. It isn't the first cost that counts.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

No one who ever looks out of the window on the street can believe that Henry Ford really needs to borrow money.—*New York World.*

Mr. Hughes's job will be that of the man who arrives on the scene just after the bull has visited the china shop.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

And when the nations disarm, some statesman will slip in a joker permitting the building of battle-ships for medicinal purposes.—*San Diego Tribune.*

Germany will pay her debts sooner by giving to the Allies the money that is being spent in the United States for propaganda.—*Canton (Ohio) News.*

The more we meditate on the fact that 93 per cent. of the nation's income is spent for war, the more sympathy we feel for conscientious objectors.—*Washington Herald.*

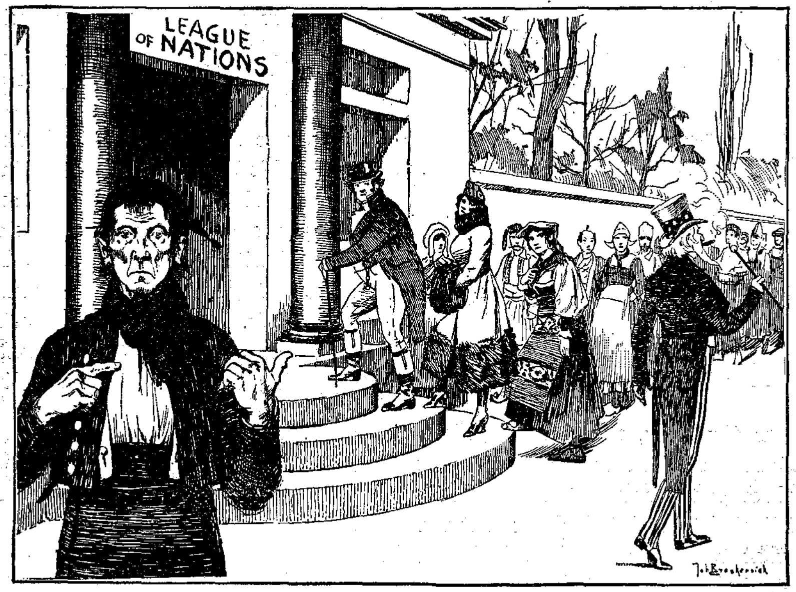
Our idea of sublime altruism is the effort of European statesmen to persuade America that the possession of too much money will prove her undoing.—*Pasadena Evening Post.*

It says much for the discipline and sportsmanship of the Senegalese troops that they have not protested against being required to associate with Germans.—*Wall Street Journal.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

EUROPE'S FAITH IN AMERICA

THE LIGHT OF EUROPE'S FAITH IN AMERICA burns dimly, some foreign editors confess, because in Mr. Harding's inaugural with one gesture he waves the League of Nations into nothingness, and with the other makes a motion as if to conjure up some new association of nations "just as good." Yet the light burns, however dimly, tho they seem a bit puzzled to know how he is going to form his new association, for they believe there can be only one League of Nations, and that substitutes will not do. What is more, they feel sure that America will eventually come into the present League, because she will find it too costly and uncomfortable to remain out of it. Severer critics of Mr. Harding's address even decry it as an "epitome of the narrowest kind of Americanism conceivable," and their angry despair may be best summed up in the cry of Mr. Gustave Hervé in the Paris *Victoire* that Europe is "not mentioned in his speech. The Allies he does not appear to know, nor Germany. The Treaty of Versailles he has never heard of." To American newspaper correspondents in London Premier Briand is reported to have said, "with much feeling," that the German delegates at the conference on treaty execution "unquestionably hoped for encouragement from President Harding's inaugural speech, which they did not get, but the absence of America from the conference had an influence on the situation." The French Premier added that "if America were now to take the position she did during the war, for right and justice, I think we would be able to arrange the future easily." To cite another French opinion, that of a new Paris daily representing certain big French business interests, and called the *Cablegramme*, we find Mr. Harding described as "not a dreamer" but "a realist" who "knows what he wants to get from Europe," and therefore "he withholds arguments—debts owed are serious ones—and will produce them only at the exact minute when they will have the greatest effect." Meanwhile we hear from sources elsewhere on the Continent that the best proof of America's humane and practical interest in Europe is found in the aid Americans, rich and poor alike, are rendering to sick and famished children in its war-scarred lands. Budapest dispatches report a celebration of President Harding's inauguration, at which 50,000 men, women, and children assembled in front of the National Museum, attended by government representatives and military bands. The whole city, we read, was decked with American and Hungarian flags. The Bishop of Hungary addrest the throng in front of the National Museum from the top of the museum steps, which were crowded with thousands of children wearing gray coats made from American army blankets, and gray sweaters distributed by the American Red Cross. The children sang "America," and as a sign of gratitude to the United States for the relief work accomplished by Americans in Hungary the Bishop invoked a blessing on President Harding and the United States. The service was attended by government officials and foreign diplomats stationed in Budapest.



OUTSIDERS.

GERMANY—"Uncle Sam can go in, and won't. I want to go in, and can't."

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

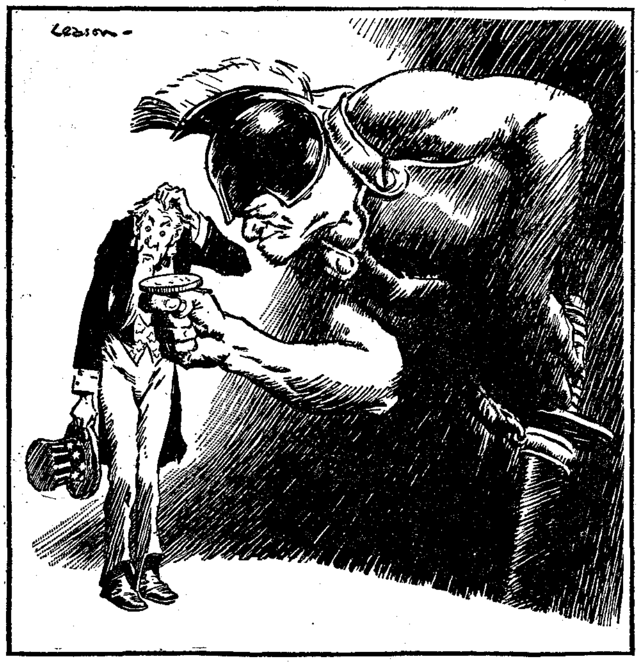
According to an official cablegram from Prague to the Czecho-Slovakian legation at Washington, the press of Czecho-Slovakia "unanimously emphasize the services of the United States and President Wilson in the establishment of the Czecho-Slovakian state, and recall the interest and support of the American people in the liberation of the Czecho-Slovaks, and also faithfully acknowledge the help extended them in the most critical time through the Hoover Relief Organization." Furthermore, the press of Czecho-Slovakia "happily congratulate President Harding and cherish the anticipation that friendly relations between Washington and Prague will continue." Contrasting gloom appears in press comments from Vienna, where the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* says that Mr. Harding's message "will scarcely bring to pathetically disorganized and heavily burdened Europe the fulfilment of its wishes," and the *Neue Freie Presse* charges that "American aloofness from European affairs has caused grievous results," yet "it remains to be seen whether the world will survive without active and permanent American cooperation." At any rate, this paper thinks that there is some comfort to be taken from the fact that Mr. Harding's inaugural "marks the beginning of a new world-epoch."

The Germans are always "disillusioned" when other nations do anything in a manner different from theirs, and when the Germans do things in their own way most of the other nations are "disillusioned," it is noted by some, who cite the general German press attitude as exprest by the *Lokal Anzeiger* that it might have been hoped President Harding would assume another position than that indicated in his inaugural address. But this Berlin daily is willing to concede that from the American point of view there is no denying the wisdom of an attitude which reserves freedom of action in European affairs. It is safe to assume, however, it adds, that the new President "will not fall into the mistakes which handicapped the work of his predecessor." The *Berliner Tageblatt* is persuaded that Mr. Harding's speech is to be interpreted as America's flat and final rejection of the League of Nations, but it believes that he "will not dig the grave of the League without offering the world something new and better," and it proceeds:

"His program calls for a compulsory international tribunal, and probably with this in mind he called Mr. Hughes to the Cabinet.

"As an international diplomatist Mr. Hughes is an unknown quantity, perhaps a novice, even a dilettante, but it is known that he is a jurist of the highest quality, and this augurs well for the World-Court plan."

The *Tägliche Rundschau* reminds its readers that "if President Harding failed to refer to Germany, this does not mean that the United States is content to see its commerce, its export trade, permanently injured through the economic ruin of Germany," but the Independent Socialist *Freiheit* declares that the inaugural plainly indicates that a "sober, coolly calculating representative of American capitalism has entered the White House and that it would be illusory to assume that the determination of America to cut loose from European affairs meant that she would take a stand of opposition to the Entente and of support to Germany."



THE TOSS OF THE COIN.

WAR—"Now, then, Uncle, what's it to be? Life or death?"

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney, Australia).

In England there is a feeling among some sections of the press that Mr. Harding has outlined "a fairly comprehensive program for international cooperation," and the London *Westminster Gazette* avows that "American authorities assure us there is behind it a series of definite proposals which will be submitted to other governments as soon as the President has had time to look round." The radical London *Star* observes:

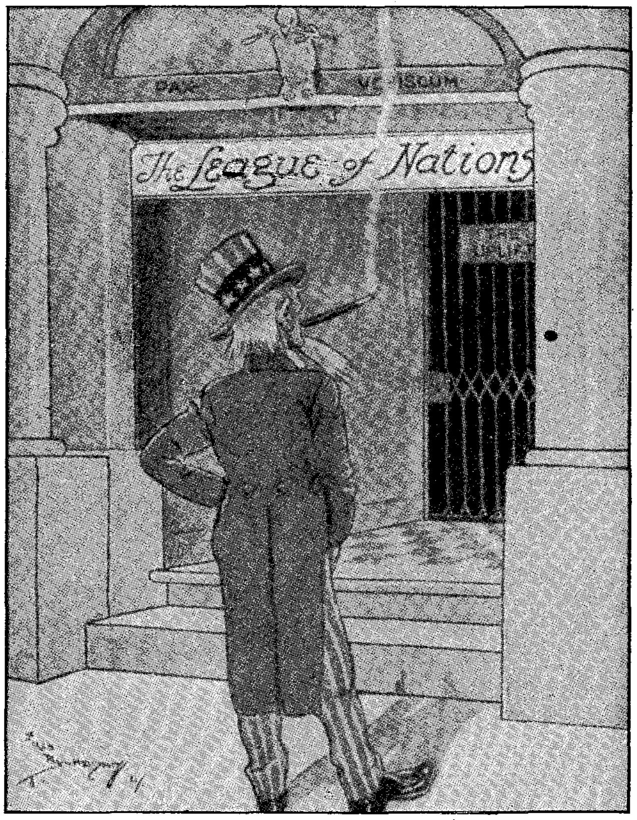
"At every sentence in his inaugural address we find him hesitating lest his humanitarian instincts should carry him too far. He is forever reining in his steed lest he bear him away from the non-interventionists who have raised the banner of 'America First.' Their ideal is to let Europe sink or swim as it may, and to concentrate on building up the threatened prosperity of the United States. There are traces of this feeling in the President's address, but he is continually breaking away from this narrow nationalism."

The London *Sunday Observer* finds Mr. Harding "aware that the traditional American *credo* of splendid isolation gives him an inadequate foothold for his dawning responsibilities," and adds:

"There is an awareness of the human family running through his sentences which is new to the high-minded and austere tradition that he has taken for his model. His insistence on the circumspection with which America will reserve her liberty of action is balanced by his recognition of the tax of armaments and by his association with other nations for purposes of conference and counsel. The President, in fact, reveals the mind of the typical right-meaning man who realizes that henceforth the merely national standard is not sufficient; that political objectives must take cognizance of universal well-being, and that the fitting of ways and means to new aspirations is a plaguey problem."

The Liverpool *Post* declares flatly that "an international understanding will never become a practical aim for America, however devoutly and sincerely she may sigh after it and preach it, unless she joins hands with the other nations in a fully organized effort to promote that understanding." *The Post* is disposed to think that the United States will eventually join the League because it will find it increasingly inconvenient to remain out of it, as shown in the matter of mandates, and this newspaper suggests also that the high tariff "would scarcely help the resettlement of the world and stimulate good will." Another influential paper in the British provinces, the Leeds *Yorkshire Post*, thinks the function of the United States in world politics may best be performed by an endeavor to create an atmosphere unfavorable to war rather than by an attempt to invent machinery for rendering war impossible, and it adds that the United States "may advance under Harding, as under Wilson, toward the same goal, but by an alternative and more easily passable route."

In France the chief satisfaction of the majority of the press is that in his inaugural the President did not mention Germany by name, and therefore punctured any illusions Berlin may have had that a strong support of their cause would be forthcoming from the United States as soon as Mr. Wilson had handed over the reins of government. The semiofficial Paris *Temps* points out that Mr. Harding's "creed of national independence does not exclude conscience for international duty," and "instead of opposing them President Harding provides their synthesis as being the best model for the rest of the world to follow." Mr. Harding reserves freedom of action, but "admits that events might compel him to take a stand even in Europe in affairs involving civilization and liberty," says the *Journal des*



"THE EVER-OPEN DOOR."

UNCLE SAM—"Just think! I laid the foundation-stone of that club—and I've never been inside the durned place yet!"

—*The Bystander* (London).

Débats, and he "would not let Germany again throw herself upon the civilized nations." But the *Echo de Paris* tartly declares that it is useless to search Mr. Harding's speech for enlightenment upon the stand America will take with regard to international questions, for "the President contents himself with the affirmation of those principles which guided his electoral campaign," and in the same category is the confession of the Paris *Figaro*:

> "We find in the address no word of France, nor England, nor Germany, nor Europe. Is that one way of inviting us to consider ourselves no longer the center of the world? Many Americans have the habit of speaking of Europe and of Paris as if they were places on another planet. Nevertheless, Mr. Harding has not forgotten that America was in the war. The expression the 'League of Nations' is not used by the President. Most of his address is a declaration of faith in God and a hymn to the greatness and wisdom of America."

In Italy the Rome *Epoca* remarks that the passing of the Presidential power from Mr. Wilson to Mr. Harding definitely closes the historic period in which the United States collaborated with Europe in a cause that seemed to it "world-wide," but which quickly became "European again." The Rome *Tribuna*, in welcoming President Harding, who is called upon to govern 105,000,000 people, now "the richest and most powerful of the world," expresses the hope that he will "understand the impossibility that the United States should completely dissociate itself from Europe, for the commercial, economic, and financial position of the United States is intimately intermingled with those of Europe and the world." Turning to the question of war-debts, the Milan *Corriere della Sera* avers that France and Italy intend to pay their debts, but firmly trust that—

> "The United States will write over against the passive debt that not lesser account of expenses incurred by us in the interests of the common, and therefore the American, cause. They are waiting for the United States and England to inscribe opposite the debt the profits they both made on supplying their allies and on maritime transport. And since the Anglo-American supplies were used by France and Italy for ends economically unproductive, tho politically of the greatest value to the entire world, the yearly addition of interest on the total debt contracted for these supplies will certainly not appear to Mr. Harding compatible with the disinterestedness of which his country has given proof."

The Rome *Corriere d'Italia* is a clerical organ, we learn from the press correspondents, which before Italy's entry into the war held strong pro-German opinions and had German industrial backing, and it alludes to rumors that the new American Administration intends to declare cessation of a state of war between Germany and the United States as follows:

> "The cessation of a state of war between the United States and Germany is destined to have a special influence on the relations between the Allies and Germany. The first consequence would be the resumption of trade between the two countries, which would be of great advantage to the entire world."

It also questions whether the sums America must pay to Germany for commercial reasons shall go to her or whether the Allies are entitled to a whole or part of them as reparations, according to the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles. The United States has not ratified the Treaty, and this newspaper wonders whether America would permit the adoption of conditions which would restrict her relations with Germany. We read then:

> "It is impossible in judging American policy toward Europe not to take into account the conflict of interests between the United States and England which has lately reached an acute stage over naval construction. On account of this conflict America deems it necessary to find supporters in Europe which have the same interests to counterbalance English influence. Germany—and very probably to-morrow Russia—will serve admirably for this purpose, but it must not be a Germany deprest and exhausted without possibility of revival, but a country which in a short time can be reconstructed and very soon represent a powerful factor."

ARMENIA STILL UNDER THE HARROW

THE GRADUAL EXTERMINATION of the Greeks and Armenians in Anatolia is being methodically carried out while the Supreme Council is meditating on the Sèvres Treaty, and this happens more than two years after the glorious and overwhelming victory of the Allies, whereby all the opprest peoples of the world were liberated—"on paper." This ironic message to European readers is delivered by a Constantinople correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, who blames the central Turkish Government as much for not seeing the wiser policy with regard to the Armenians as for failing in their duty to humanity. The Government "should condemn to death and hang a few of the men who planned and perpetrated the diabolical horrors of the deportation and massacres," he tells us, and even if the Turk is not really repentant, this much should be done for appearance's sake. Apparently the courts martial instituted under the late cabinet of Damad-Ferid Pasha were working to this effect, and one court, at least, condemned to severe penalties and in some cases to death, persons implicated in the deportations and massacres, and also persons implicated more recently in pro-Nationalist plots in the city and in plots against Damad-Ferid Pasha's life. We read then:

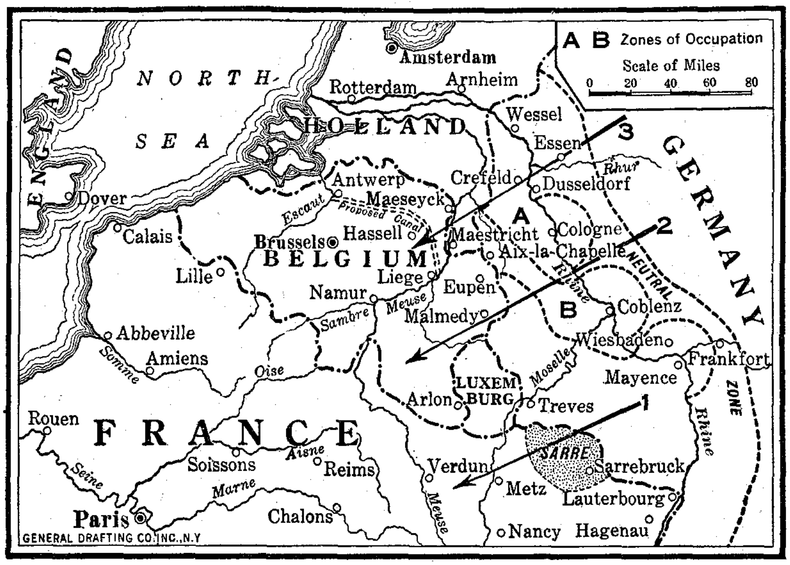
> "The Tewfik Pasha Cabinet has set up courts martial and military courts of inquiry, which are reexamining all the cases heard by the previous courts martial, and in practically every case are revoking the sentences and liberating the accused.
>
> "In order, however, not to be merely undoing, they are engaged in trying the members of the former courts martial, and have serious charges pending against Mustafa Pasha, who has found two Armenian lawyers to defend his case, Mugerditch Chailak and Levon Remzi. This Mustafa Pasha appeared before the court martial (prior to Damad-Ferid Pasha's second Premiership) and gave a most courageous and damnatory statement of the brutal treatment accorded to the Christian subject races, and also to the Kurds, by the Turkish War Cabinet. To have so prominent a Moslem add his testimony as to the Turkish atrocities was a very bitter pill for the Chauvinist Turks, and naturally made him many enemies. Under Damad-Ferid's Cabinet Mustafa Pasha was made president of the first court martial, and in that capacity he condemned and executed a number of Turks accused of crimes. If the present Cabinet dared they would, I suppose, condemn Mustafa Pasha even without a hearing, for they are seeking an *entente* with Angora. But they could not do that, and so to save their faces they are 'trying' him. I am hoping that the Entente High Commissioners are following the case and will see that Mustafa Pasha does not suffer unjustly because of his outspokenness. If Turkey had a few more men like him they might restore order in the country and inspire confidence in their subject races."

The *Guardian's* correspondent goes on to relate that the Turks have been settling Moslem refugees in the provinces of Van, Erzerum, Bitlis, etc., ever since the armistice, and the Armenian plurality in those districts has been reduced "not only by massacre and deportation of Christians, but also by the influx of Moslems." The appeal to the Wilsonian principle of self-determination and demand for a plebiscite in those districts by the Kemalist Government is under the circumstances "a most cynical flouting of the very principles for which Wilson stood, if only the Turks could see it," and we read:

> "As to guaranteeing the rights of subject races, a foreigner who has recently been in Anatolia stated in my hearing that the Kemalists have no more intention of giving equal rights to the Armenians than had Abdul Hamid or Enver and Talaat. They regard the Armenians in the land as a menace, yet they will not allow the Armenians to emigrate, for if they should go to Armenia they would only swell the Armenian Army, and if they should go to Europe or America they would only carry on an anti-Turk propaganda. Hence the Kemalists intend to keep the Armenians who are in their power and crush them. That the Kemalist Government might make the Armenians a valuable pro-Kemalist propaganda agency by treating them fairly apparently does not enter the heads even of the educated, college-graduate element in the Angora Government. Can the Supreme Council do

nothing to compel the Angora Government either to allow the Armenians to emigrate or else to afford them security? Is there no 'friend of the Turk' who can tell the Turks that that would be the way both to prove themselves 'civilized' and also to turn the Armenian from a bitter foe into a peaceful neighbor?"

Eastward of the region where Kemal is harrying the Armenian population lies Armenia proper, which has been overcome by the Bolsheviki. The *Guardian's* correspondent says that the Bolshevization of Armenia is due, in the judgment of qualified observers, to the failure of the Entente countries to go to Armenia's aid. This fact "instead of losing the sympathy of the Allies for Armenia," we read, lays upon them a still heavier obligation —to see to it that her independence and territorial integrity, within the limits prescribed by the Sèvres Treaty, namely, the Wilsonian line, are not endangered by Bolshevik Russia any more than they are by Kemalist Turkey. The intentions of the Russian Soviet Government, we are told, may well be gathered from a Tiflis dispatch to the *Djagadamard*, which states that "altho Armenia has been proclaimed an independent Soviet state and the official language Armenian, nevertheless all instructions come from Moscow, and the governmental language is gradually becoming Russian. The extraordinary commission of the Russian Ninth Army is working in Armenia with full freedom of action and unrestricted right to imprison and condemn to death. No one has the right to demand account of its activities."



ANTICIPATING THE NEXT GERMAN INVASION.

The Franco-Belgian military accord is designed to offer a united front against possible German invasion in the sections denoted by the arrows. In defending Belgium France "will be defending herself" and Belgium "will have everything to gain by cooperation of the Franco-Belgian forces, to which undoubtedly will be added the British forces."

ROUMANIA'S MISTRUST OF BOLSHEVIK PEACE—Bolshevik feelers for peace that are sent out from all foreign centers of Bolshevik propaganda excite mistrust, especially among the press of countries near the Russian border. Thus the Bucharest *Rumanie* remarks that common normal peace is a concept not in the least harmonious with the dogmas of the new evangel of Moscow, for—

> "Unquestionably the peace dreamed of by the Bolsheviki means the conquest of society. They wish to be certain of an amount of tranquillity so that through missions of various sorts, especially commercial missions made up of German traveling salesmen, they may prepare countries neighboring on Russia and in the west of Europe for the advent of their day of universal domination."

It would seem as tho they ought to realize that a régime which in foreign eyes rests on "incoherent social tyranny, that is always being attacked, is hardly the one to propose the very complicated and serious business of peace." We read then:

> "The peace which the Bolsheviki offer, they say, should above all things permit Russia to work out her economic reconstruction by opening to the Powers of Europe a vast market in which they will find indisputable advantage. It is beside the point to question now whether such promises are not mere lures because up to the present we can scarcely conceive of even an indirect collaboration as profitable and possible between peoples whose entire economic and financial organization is on a basis so radically different."

FRANCO-BELGIAN PREPAREDNESS

BELGIUM'S DANGER IS GREATER NOW than it was in 1914, especially as the German mind is not exactly pacifist in its attitude toward the Entente, French and Belgian newspapers declare as they hail enthusiastically the Franco-Belgian accord, by which Belgium is "freed from the shackles of neutrality" and bound with France, her sister nation and ally, to keep a watchful eye on the destinies of Western Europe. In the Brussels *Soir*, Mr. Paul Emile Janson, former Minister of National Defense, to whom credit is given as the realizer of the Franco-Belgian accord, declares that it is the result of obvious necessity. On the one hand, it protects France from the danger of a sudden attack, he says, and on the other it assures Brussels of "well-organized and well-planned aid in the hour of need." This accord "embodies the type of a sound contract, of which neither party is the victim, and which insures reciprocal advantages, while at the same time it is so drawn that neither one nor the other of the contracting parties is in danger of misunderstanding its guiding principles." Similarly a Brussels correspondent of the Paris *Temps* says that the accord safeguards the complete sovereignty and absolute independence of both France and Belgium. Each country is free to manage its military organization according to its own judgment, and it is only required that the forces be such as to fulfil the purpose of the pact. Each country must be ready to meet its obligations of defense without fail, and in the military reorganization that follows on the morrow of the Great War, this writer points out that these measures of defense should be the governing consideration.

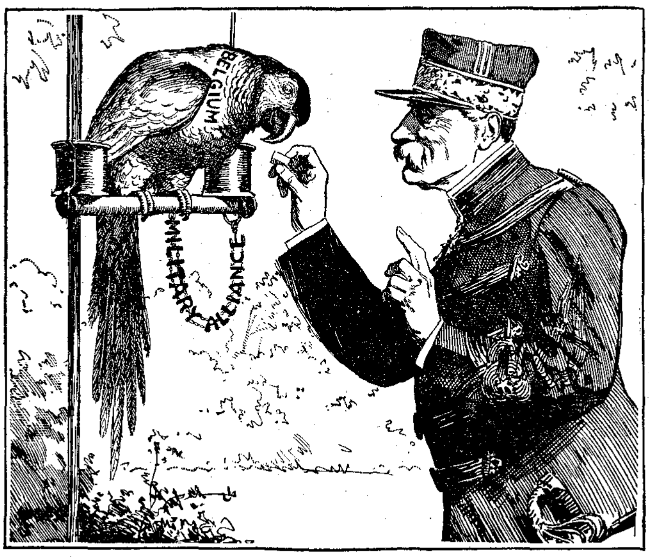
The *Temps* correspondent also expresses the hope that political considerations may not carry too much weight in Belgium's military reorganization, and tells us that for years before 1914 they were so influential as to show their disastrous effect in the early days of the war. Belgium's army was deficient in men and munitions, and, what is more, we are told, there were no plans of concert with the Allied chiefs of staff, the evil effect of which lack was felt notably in the retreat of the army on Antwerp. It was discovered that the Belgian Army was not sufficient to defend the whole country, and this despite the fact that the German menace existed and was known to exist. It is important, in the view of this writer, that the lessons of 1914 be taken to heart and serve as warning in the present reorganization of Belgium's military system. If we examine the map of Belgium, we shall see where the German menace lies, and this informant tells us that the report of a joint commission shows that a German advance may come from three different directions:

> "At the German left, on a front of 370 kilometers, an attack would proceed toward the Vosges Mountains and the fortified region of Metz-Thionville. It is certain that a region provided with such mighty means of defense is not favorable to the development of an offensive. In the middle the Ardennes and then the line of the Meuse River offer more serious disadvantages

in that counter-attacks launched from the left or right wing would be possible.

"On the German right an offensive might be developed to the best purpose, because the whole defense of the Ardennes would be turned by the passage across Dutch Limburg. Between Maeseyck and Maestricht the Meuse is fordable in certain places, the plain spreads out with no natural obstacles, and so the attacker could charge the Belgian left wing by violating Dutch territory as he violated Limburg in the German retreat. The Germans would again try to reach the coast in order to forestall the landing of British troops. Nor must it be forgotten that in the neighborhood of Cologne the Germans have a very closely woven net of railways.

"If we study the temporary situation created by the fact that the left bank of the Rhine is occupied, we find that it is not in all points advantageous to Belgium. In the course of the first period of five years, the sector held by the Belgian Army is situated at the north and backed up to Limburg. Therefore, communication is difficult because all transports must go by way of Aix-la-Chapelle, which is situated far south. Moreover, in the course of the periods to follow, the part of the Rhineland next to Belgium will be freed from inter-Allied occupation. Therefore an eventual attack is to be feared in this neighborhood, because the aggressor would be master of the Rhine bridgeheads."



A DUTCH JIBE AT BELGIUM.

MARSHAL FOCH—"Now you are free, what do you say?"
BELGIAN PARROT—"*Vive la France!*"

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

Belgium's military burdens can not be light, this informant goes on to say, for she must be prepared against the possibility of German attack on a front of 170 kilometers from Arlon to Maeseyck, and she must protect herself against any surprize along her northern boundary. We read then:

"Even if she put 700,000 men in the field, Belgium could not face German attack alone, but the help of France, which is assured her by virtue of the defensive alliance, will enable her to resist triumphantly any war-enterprise the Germans may undertake. France will have greater forces than are needed to defend her eastern boundary, and, therefore, can lend a stout hand to Belgium. In so doing France will be defending herself, because she will be protecting her territory against a new invasion and also avoiding the danger of new devastations. Belgium on her side will have everything to gain by cooperation of the Franco-Belgian forces, to which undoubtedly will be added the British forces. For Belgium will be able to defend herself at her boundaries and even beyond them. Thus she will escape the lamentable fate that for centuries has made her territory the battle-field of Western Europe. Thus also she will escape the horrors of invasion. The two countries, it is evident, will benefit equally from their military entente."

But this equality of benefit is denied by German observers, who tell us that Belgium did not conclude the military accord with France without much internal opposition. As the *Frankfurter Zeitung* points out, the opposition came from the Flemish and the Socialist parties, for the Flemish feared the too great influence of France in Belgium, and the Socialists dreaded the military burdens involved in the accord. There was also a general anxiety lest Belgium in binding herself to a greater state should as a small state become merely a vassal. Yet the Belgians yielded to France, we are told, chiefly because they counted on an economic agreement as a natural sequent to the military agreement, which would make the latter worth while. Through an economic agreement, the Belgians hope to have all taxes removed which France imposes on goods coming from Antwerp, and in consequence of which commercial and industrial France is practically closed to Belgium.

NEW ZEALAND AGAINST THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

NEW ZEALAND'S OPPOSITION to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty is based on the peril of Japanese swarming to New Zealand and to Australia, and the two great dominions are of one mind in this matter, according to Sir John Findlay, a leading New-Zealander, who was his country's chief representative at the Peace Conference. When that treaty was made there was some excuse for it, he writes in the London *Pall Mall and Globe*, for Russia was threatening India, while Germany was growing belligerent, and America was "too much concerned about the Monroe Doctrine to be depended on." The German and the Russian menace is now removed, and as for America, "she is ready to make common cause with us over the Japanese peril." The subject of the treaty came up before the last imperial conference, he reminds us, and in the coming conference he believes "it will be one of the most important questions considered," and "this time it will have to be thrashed out properly." What makes the problem acute for New Zealand and Australia is their great need of settlers, and of his own country this distinguished informant observes:

"We have not the vast areas to populate that Australia has; yet we can find room for all who may care to come, provided they are skilled in some trade and have some little capital. But whether they have money or not, if they are willing and able to use their hands and not afraid of work, they will be welcomed; they will be given land to settle on, and they will be made to feel at home."

But whatever happens in the near future, he tells us, the people of New Zealand and of Australia have made up their minds that their islands "must remain a white man's country." This is not his opinion, he avers, but "a national conviction." Neither of these dominions "wants immigrants from Japan, China, or India." The color bar is definitely fixt and is "a fundamental feature of our constitution," and he adds:

"I am giving away no secrets when I say that plans are being prepared, and presently there will be launched a big scheme of imperial emigration. This will be followed by a scheme of European emigration. Since the war we have no use for Germans, and we do not want Russians; but, barring these two peoples, the rest of Europe have a surplus population on which we hope to draw very materially.

"It is apparently difficult for the Government of the mother country, and possibly for its people, to realize how great is the color question with us New-Zealanders and Australians. The Chinese come to us in odd numbers, in spite of the language test, a heavy poll-tax, and other prohibitive measures. They work in the gold-mines, as market-gardeners, as servants, and suchlike humble vocations. They are few in number, and we want their number to diminish rather than increase.

"The Japanese are a more aggressive people and constitute our greatest menace. We want the Imperial Government to understand this matter more thoroughly than it does. What Japan did in helping the Allies during the war is fully appreciated by us. We are thankful for the services rendered. Japan's honorable conduct and correct attitude while we were at war have somewhat assuaged the bitterness of the controversy. But the Japanese peril is there all the time. And we want the Home Government to visualize the situation more clearly."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

LIVING BACKWARD

THE REVERSAL OF GROWTH—regression to a simpler organic form instead of progress to a more complicated one—has been observed and experimented upon by biologists in the lower forms of life. And in man the same phenomenon may be seen in abnormal mental conditions, where brain-shock turns an adult into a child, so far as his mind is concerned. J. S. Huxley, who describes these phenomena in *Discovery* (London), suggests that they open a gateway into a hitherto unexplored region. They indicate, he thinks, a possible control of the animate world similar to that which we have gradually acquired over the inanimate part of creation. We may in future, he suggests, be able not only to change our own environment, but our very natures. If life may be made to "run backward," assuming any desired stage in the scale of development and stopping there at our will, evidently Mr. Huxley's predictions are not impossible, wild as they may seem. He writes:

"To common sense it would seem obvious that development is a closed cycle, each stage leading forward in an inevitable series to the next. But science is not content with the familiar. In some organisms the processes of development are not necessarily irreversible; and we are approaching the time when we shall be compelled to assert that these processes are fundamentally reversible, and that the irreversibility of our own life-history is only secondary.

"Among marine animals there exists a curious group, the Tunicates, long classified with the shell-fish. One of them, Clavellina by name, was found to possess the extraordinary faculty of returning to a simpler condition. The adult animal can, when damaged or placed in unfavorable conditions, altogether change its aspect. In the course of a week or two, the creature has become nothing more than an opaque white ball covered with a single layer of epithelium. If now replaced in pure sea-water, it will retrace its upward development and become a normal individual again, perfect, but smaller, since a certain amount of material has been used up in the metamorphoses. The animal has been experimentally made to repeat this reversal and subsequent blossoming-out three times; and if it could be supplied with enough food to bring it up to its original size (unfortunately it is difficult to feed in the laboratory), it could no doubt continue to do so indefinitely. Such a process is clear evidence of the possibility of reversing development.

"A different type of reversal is seen in many common flat-worms and sea-anemones. If one of these is starved, it does not die after losing a quite small amount of weight, as does a man, but gets smaller and smaller, saving itself from death by feeding upon itself. Sea-anemones several inches long have been made to shrink until they were no longer visible to the naked eye.

"Some years ago it was pointed out that a flatworm which has been much reduced in size by starvation comes to resemble similar-sized young individuals of the species in all details of shape and proportion. Later, Professor Child, of Chicago, went further and showed that these reduced worms were young, not only in appearance, but in behavior and physiological working, too. By means of alternately feeding and starving a single worm, Child was able to keep it within prescribed limits of size and of physiological age, while other individuals of the same brood had given rise to eighteen generations—a period which, translated into human terms, would take us back to Chaucer's time."

So, exclaims Mr. Huxley, the *elixir vitæ* has been found at last, and revealed in startling simplicity as enforced periodic starvation. "Unfortunately, it is not a panacea, for it does not work with any organism higher in the scale than a flat-worm. . . . Ironical fate!" He proceeds:

"Another very curious form of reversal is interesting on account of the light it throws on happenings in the history of the higher animals and of man himself.

"Perophora is the name given to an Ascidian nearly related to Clavellina, but consisting of a series of very small green individuals, springing at more or less regular intervals from a creeping tube or stolon filled with blood, much after the fashion of strawberry plants along a runner. When this animal is placed in unfavorable conditions, it begins to shrink in exactly the same way as Clavellina, but instead of becoming a dense opaque ball, it grows smaller and smaller, and finally ceases to exist at all, having been completely resorbed into the stolon.

"When this curious process is investigated, it is found that the various organs of the body become smaller, owing to their component cells successively leaving their places in the tissue and passing out as free units into the blood-stream. It is as if a house were to unbuild itself, the bricks flying out of their places in the walls.

"Other things being equal, we would expect that a piece of machinery which is working quickly will be more damaged when an iron bar, say, is thrust into its midst than if it were working slowly. The analogy seems to hold for organisms. Poisons, when administered in such great dilution as not to kill but only to damage, act first and most strongly on the more active parts of the organism. Or if their strength is such as to kill after several hours only, the more active parts will die first.

"When a developing egg of a marine worm is placed in a very dilute potassium cyanid solution, the apical region of the larva, with its little sense-organ and tuft of cilia, is acted upon and fails to grow to the normal size. The hind region of the body also, which is preparing for active growth into the trunk of the worm, and is found to start dying as quickly as the 'head' region in dilute poisons, is reduced in the same way. The middle region of the body, however, is not affected; and since there is a definite amount of yolk in the egg, available for the embryo's first period of growth, it seizes upon what the head and tail regions have not been able to profit by, and becomes not merely relatively but also absolutely bigger.

"Normally, the proper balance of any organism is maintained by the interaction of its different parts. Indeed, the organism in a quite real sense is the interaction of its parts and in no sense merely their sum. The form, the rate of growth, the actions, the span of life itself—all are determined by the interaction of the parts of the incredibly complex self-regulating mechanism."

The rôle of the dominant region in this flying play of forces is of extraordinary importance. It exerts control over the rest of the system. If the limb of a rabbit is exposed to x-rays it will develop into a stunted thing. But if the head be exposed, not only will the head grow up stunted, but the whole body. The brain is the "dominant region" of the mammal, and damage to it causes impairment of function in all the members. The writer goes on:

"Indeed, in the highest organisms, and more particularly in man, the whole creature may with propriety be thought of as consisting of two main parts—the conscious mind and the non-conscious nerve-centers in the brain on the one hand, and on the other the whole of the rest of the body, which is but the brain's servant and box of tools.

"But even within the nervous system and within the mind, the parts are built up into a hierarchy of dominant and subordinate.

"The conscious centers of will and attention are dominant over unconscious centers in the brain, and these again over reflex centers in the spinal cord. Not only this, but education and mental and moral growth mean nothing else but a subordination of the will and the attention to a changing series of ideas. Each of these ideas represents a period of our life, a stage in our mental development, and is associated with definite past happenings, with actual events and moods and thoughts and wishes.

"Systems built up of dominant and subordinate parts may prove capable of reversal of dominance. And, as a matter of fact, it comes about that even in the most highly organized and complex system of all, in the system that underlies mind, such reversals of development may happen. It is not often that they happen; but the phenomenon is now well known, and goes by the name of 'mental regression.' Here the patient, as a result of 'shell-shock' or other form of neurasthenia, reverts mentally to a younger condition.

"The most remarkable case of all has not, I believe, been put on record. An Australian soldier, already suffering from shell-shock, received a severe fright. As a result, the whole of his adult personality disappeared, and he became an infant—the mind of an infant in the body of a man. He could not talk properly, he could not walk properly, and, most amazing of all, he could not take any food but milk.

"Gradually he grew up again, retracing in a year the mental development of a lifetime, and, on returning to his native country, has become, it appears, a normal adult being again.

"It is a fragmentary tale that I have been able to tell; but it will begin to give some idea of the new vistas that biology is opening up. We have, at any rate, been able to assure ourselves that life can run backward, that reversal of development is a fact. Further, we see that reversal may show itself in several forms. It may be compatible with health and with normal function or may be a change to a simpler state, in which the organism can tide over hard times, or it may be a pathological process, resulting inevitably in death; or, finally, it may affect the mind without affecting the body, as in mental regression.

"Such facts, among many others, make us feel that we are on the verge of a control of living matter which will make even our control of inorganic matter seem unimportant. And the results will not merely be capable of changing our environment; they will be capable of changing us—our constitutions, our very natures."

THE TINIEST OUT-TINIED—The performance of a new device developed by Prof. R. Whiddington, of Leeds University, England, for the measurement of extremely small distances is thus described in *Power Plant Engineering* (Chicago):

"We have for some time past grown accustomed to the common limit of precision in machine work, *i.e.*, the thousandth of an inch. Most of us, no doubt, have also heard in a general way the high precision afforded by the so-called interferometer methods developed for use in connection with the manufacture of gages. The latter method has given us precision measurements accurate to one one-millionth of an inch. Professor Whiddington's ultra-micrometer now permits measurement to the scarcely credible precision of one two-hundredth of a millionth of an inch! The new apparatus is based on the fact that if an electric circuit consisting of a parallel-plate condenser and inductance be maintained in oscillation by a thermionic valve, a small change in distance between the plates of the condenser produces a change in the frequency of the oscillations which can be accurately determined. So sensitive is this device that the bending of a very substantial table due to the weight of an English penny may clearly be indicated."

HOW A RAILROAD USES MOTOR-TRAILERS

A SEMITRAILER is a truck with only a rear pair of wheels, the forward end being pivoted on the rear end of a tractor. The two act as a unit in transportation, but the semitrailer is detached in storage, or when loading and unloading, the unsupported end being then held on a trestle. In *The Efficiency Magazine* (Chicago), Harry J. Despain tells how an equipment of this kind does public service as a carrier of commodities. He reports, at the outset, what he says is a typical conversation between a railroad traffic dispatcher in Chicago and a customer:

"'Hello! Is this the Chicago and X— Railroad?'

"'Yes, sir.'

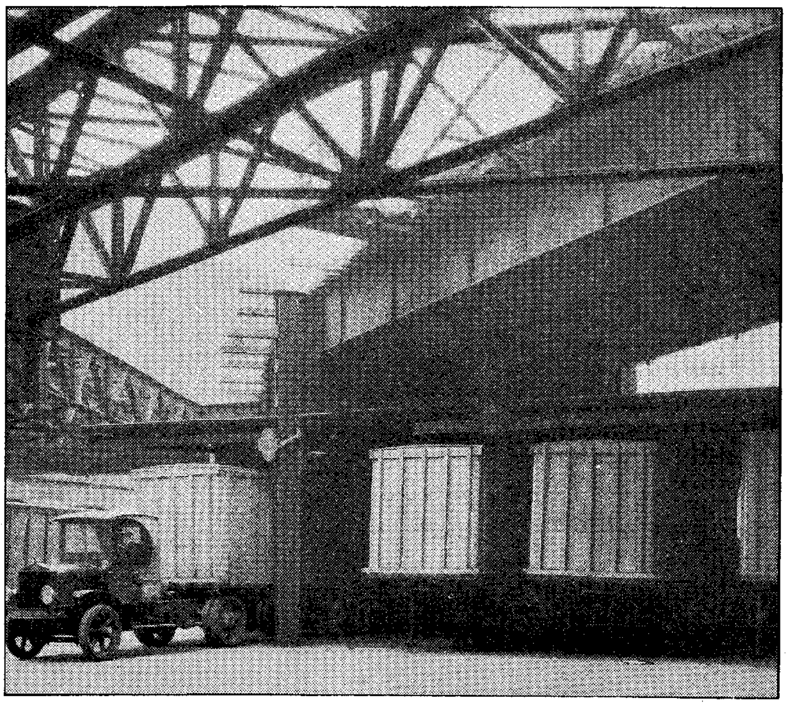
"'How many days would it take you to deliver in Milwaukee a car, or less than car-lot, of groceries?'

"'Five hours and a half, sir.'

"'I've got a shipment of perishables that must be on the market in Milwaukee to-morrow morning by nine o'clock. It can't be done, can it?'

"'Yes, sir, it can. We'll have your shipment there, ready for delivery by one in the morning.'

"The above conversation occurred the other afternoon about four o'clock. The man had his shipment—two five-ton truckloads—at the terminal by five, and at midnight it was in Milwaukee, billed and ready for delivery. This is the kind of service that shippers and merchants have long been hoping for. And the motor-truck has made it possible.


HALF TRUCK AND HALF FREIGHT-HOUSE.

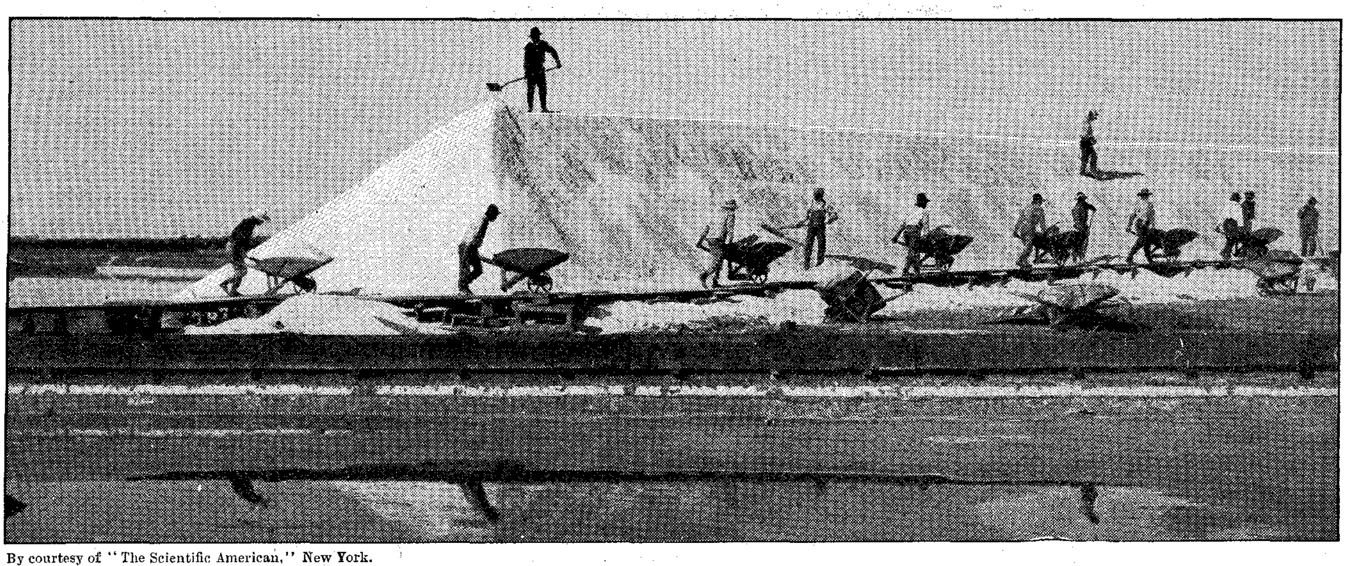
Each of these semitrailers receives freight from the trains at a Chicago terminal, and then, attached to a tractor, carries it to its destination in the city.

"The importance of having a proper terminal somewhere near the heart of the city is readily understood. Our passenger-trains pull into the center of the business district, but it is necessary for our parcel dispatch-cars to load and unload approximately seven miles from the loop. This made it necessary for us to establish a down-town motor-truck terminal to handle our parcel-dispatch service.

"A year ago we decided that the only economical solution of this problem was the tractor and semitrailer. A year's experience has amply proved the soundness of this contention. We are now hauling all of this traffic with three tractors and ten ten-ton semitrailers with van bodies.

"Some idea of the amount of work that is done by this tractor semitrailer equipment can be gained from the following facts. The number of round trips made by each tractor in twenty-four hours varies from eight to twelve, depending upon the season of the year. The round-trip distance for the route we take is twelve and one-half miles. The tractor hauls twenty tons every round trip, ten tons north-bound and ten tons south-bound. In other words, every twenty-four hours a tractor on this route travels from 100 to 150 miles and hauls from 160 to 240 tons, respectively.

"In order to move this tonnage by motor-truck, we figure that we should need at least ten five-ton vehicles, all of which would be forced to waste time and money in loading and unloading delays. With our present equipment we entirely eliminate this loss. The semitrailers are loaded and unloaded at each end of the line while the tractor is on the road hauling another load. Three men are required to drive the tractors and ten would be required to man the motor-trucks, so we are saving seven men.



By courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

PILING SALT TO DRY AFTER IT HAS BEEN EVAPORATED FROM THE PACIFIC.

"A glance at the tonnage hauled and the mileage traveled is sufficient to indicate that our cost per ton-mile is extremely low as compared with what it would be if we were doing this work with five-ton motor-units.

"We have found it advisable at times to load as much as thirteen tons on a semitrailer, and the tractors walk away with the load as easily as if they were running light. The tractor semitrailer is the most efficient hauling principle for our kind of work. We use powerful, reliable tractors and we have found no load too great for them."

SALT FROM THE SEA

A LITTLE-KNOWN CALIFORNIA INDUSTRY, the manufacture of commercial salt from sea-water, is described in *The Scientific American* (New York), by Arthur L. Dahl. The average value of all salt marketed in this country is in the neighborhood of 40 cents a barrel, so that any method used in its manufacture must be economical to be successful. For this reason, Mr. Dahl tells us, many large and excellent deposits of salt remain undeveloped because the competition from existing salt-works is too keen. The ocean would seem to be a fairly satisfactory source of supply. The industry on the coast of California has been developed in recent years quite extensively. This State ranks fifth in salt production, and practically all of her product comes from the sea. Aside from the salt-works on Great Salt Lake, in Utah, and at Syracuse, N. Y., practically the only solar salt plants in the United States are in California. We read:

"Ocean-water contains, on an average, 3.77 per cent. of salt, altho the salinity of ocean-water varies in different localities. In the manufacture of salt by the solar process natural forces are utilized wherever possible, for it is only by this means that the business can be made profitable. At each plant an average of over 1,000 acres of low-lying land is utilized as salt-ponds. The land is divided by earth dams or dikes, connected with one another by flood-gates. If the conditions will permit, the water is let into the various ponds by the force of the tide, and, where pumping is necessary, windmills furnish the power.

"The center of the California salt industry is on San Francisco Bay, where salt-works occur on both the Alameda and San Mateo sides of the bay, and the refined salt from these plants is said to be equal to any found on the American market. Here the salt-making season extends from about the middle of May to the middle of September, or even longer, depending upon the length of the 'dry season.' Since practically no rains fall in California during the summer months, and the days are sunny and warm, the evaporation of ocean-water can be carried on with great regularity and precision. While the waters of San Francisco Bay are less salty than the ocean, owing to the discharge of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers therein, yet the absence of fogs and the adaptability of the marsh lands of the bay overcome this handicap, and after July 1 the discharge of fresh water into the bay materially decreases, and the maximum salinity is secured.

"At the solar salt plants the various ponds are known as storage, intake, receiving, or tide ponds, into which the salt water is received from the bay, the concentrating ponds, and the crystallizing ponds. The ponds between the tide ponds and the crystallizing ponds are known as secondary or pickling ponds.

"The sea-water is run from one pond to another and allowed to remain in each for a given period, until gradually the water becomes more and more saline, and this concentrated water is then let into the crystallizing ponds when crystals of salt have begun to form.

"On a general average, a plant will provide about ten evaporating ponds for one crystallizing pond, and during the salt season it is the aim of the management to keep all parts of the plant running in unison, so that a maximum of salt can be harvested profitably from the sea at all times.

"Harvesting takes place from the crystallizing ponds, and the salt deposits are shoveled into wheelbarrows or tram-cars and conveyed to the drying piles. The larger plants have small railroads, with electric engines to pull the trains of salt-cars, but most of the smaller plants harvest by hand. The salt is not taken from the bottom of the pond, since the floor is usually made of mud, and this lower stratum is left until the end of the season, when it is harvested separately and used for stock or in the manufacture of ice-cream.

"Crude sea-salt contains considerable adhering pickle or bittern and dirt of various kinds, and washing is accomplished in various ways. Usually the brine employed in the washing process is concentrated to complete saturation so that very little salt is dissolved in the washing. After this first washing, the salt passes between rolls which crush it into 'half-ground salt' and 'three-quarters ground salt.' It then goes to vats filled with artificial brine made from fresh water and salt, and consequently containing no mother liquid salts. When washed in this solution the salt is stacked in heaps to drain. If intended for the coarser uses of trade the salt is sacked in its present condition, but if intended for further refining the salt goes to vats which lead to centrifugal machines by which all adhering water is removed. It is then conveyed to driers, made up of long, revolving cylinders containing steam coils and provided with fans that pump warm air through. When dried, the salt is passed through heavy rollers which crush it into granular or powder form, and it is then sifted and graded for fineness, when it is ready for packing.

"The amount of salt harvested from sea-water averages from four to six inches in the crystallizing ponds, and at many of the plants two or more harvests can be secured each season. California produces about 1,500,000 barrels of sea-salt per annum, which is sold throughout the Pacific coast and to some extent in the Eastern States. In the interior of the State are vast deposits of salines containing a number of valuable products, including common salt, and some of these deposits are being worked for their borax, potash, and other contents."

WIRELESS IN PRINT

A RECENT DEVELOPMENT in wireless telegraphy is the automatic printing of messages in Roman type. A demonstration given recently by A. A. Campbell Swinton to the Royal Society of Arts in London reminds a contributor to *Discovery* (London) that in January, 1914, Mr. Swinton suggested that before long we might have a telegraph-printing-machine operated by wireless "in every house, telling the latest news to all the nation, as also to the newspapers, should any of these continue to survive the competition of this much more rapid method of disseminating intelligence." That is,

"He thought, in other words, that it would soon be practical to operate 'wirelessly' the telegraph-printing-machines which for years have been familiar occupants of London clubs and hotels. It is clear that if this could be done there would be a great saving not only in first cost and in expense of upkeep, but also because there would be no practical limit to the number of stations that could receive signals simultaneously from a single sending-station, so that it would cost no more to send to a thousand stations than to one. To some such an idea of the universal distribution of news might at the time have appeared fantastic, and may do so even now, but, at any rate, for an area comprising the British Isles and western Europe it is now a possible thing.

"It is well known that instruments connected to telegraph-wires for printing messages are in daily use in newspaper offices and elsewhere. It is also well known that wireless messages can be recorded in various optical and mechanical ways, and even by an instrument analogous to a phonograph, but the ingenious method designed by Mr. F. G. Creed is the first to be adapted to printing wireless messages.

"Suppose a message be telegraphed from London to a newspaper office in Sheffield. It is sent out of course in the ordinary Morse code of dots and dashes; these dots and dashes may be recorded by an instrument (the receiver) at Sheffield, which receives them by punching small holes in a moving strip of paper, this being simply one of several ways in which telegraphic messages are received. The strip of paper may next be passed through a second machine (the printer), which is really a typewriter controlled in an ingenious way entirely by the position of the holes in the perforated strip. In this machine the holes in the paper constituting the dots and dashes of, say, the letter F, operate a lever which causes the letter F of the typewriter to fall on a second strip of paper so that the letter is printed in Roman type. In this way all the letters and spacings in their Morse code form are translated into letters and spacings in Roman type, and so it is that a message sent out in Morse code from one town is received printed in words at another.

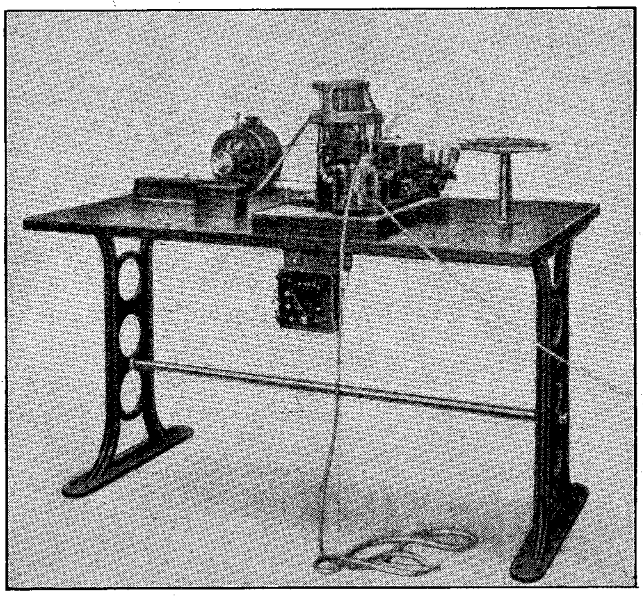


FIG. 2.—THE CREED WIRELESS RECEIVER AND PRINTER.

"Fig. 1 will help to make this clear. The very small holes along the center of the strip of paper are merely for the purpose of insuring the regular motion of the strip through the instruments and have nothing to do with the signals which are denoted by the large holes.

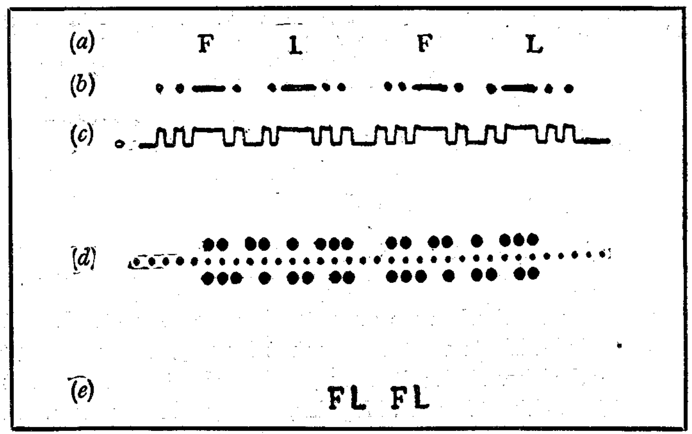


FIG. 1.—WIRELESS PRINTING IN SUCCESSIVE STAGES.
(*a*) Letters in ordinary type. (*b*) Dots and dashes in Morse code as represented in the usual way. (*c*) The same "dots" and "dashes" recorded on a strip of paper. (*d*) The same signals punched on a strip of paper by the Creed receiver. (*e*) The letters printed by the Creed printer from the strip of paper above it.

"It will be seen by comparison with the Morse signals (*b*) or (*c*) that a dot is denoted by two holes vertically over one another; a dash by two corresponding holes inclined to one another.

"Fig. 2 shows a photograph of the complete Creed receiving apparatus. In brief, the working is as follows: The message to be sent is first translated into Morse code by punching a perforated strip of paper in an apparatus with a typewriter keyboard. The message is now in the form (*d*) of Fig. 1. This paper strip is next passed through the transmitting instrument, which sends out impulses of electric current in the dots and dashes of the Morse code. These impulses actuate a special sending contact-maker which sends out the wireless waves.

"At the receiving end the waves are picked up by a thermionic-valve receiver. Their effect is amplified by an ingenious arrangement of valves. Impulses of current are thus supplied to part of the receiving apparatus known as the perforator. This is at present worked by compress air, and is so designed that it punches on a moving strip of paper a duplicate of the arrangement of holes representing the dots and dashes which was used at the sending station for transmitting the message. When this is done the hard work is all over. It is then a comparatively simple matter to translate the Morse code message into Roman letters with an instrument similar to the one used for several years in a newspaper office."

At the meeting at which Mr. Swinton demonstrated the Creed apparatus he picked up a message sent out by Horsea, near Plymouth, printed it in Roman type, and projected it by a lantern on the screen. Later a special message was sent by wireless from the Eiffel Tower. A facsimile reproduction of portion of this message as automatically printed is given in Fig. 3. To quote further:

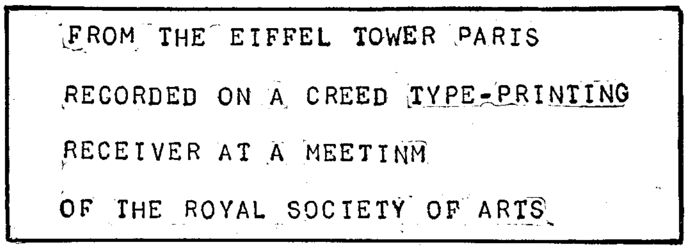

FROM THE EIFFEL TOWER PARIS
RECORDED ON A CREED TYPE-PRINTING
RECEIVER AT A MEETINM
OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS

FIG. 3.—A MESSAGE PRINTED BY WIRELESS.

"The manufacturers are at present developing an improved form of printer in which compress air is dispensed with. The present apparatus as adapted to wireless reception is capable of a speed of transmission of 180 words a minute, which is greater than that of the printer. The improved printer, however, will be capable easily of keeping up with the receiver."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 76

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

"MACBETH" IN "PURE RADIUM"

AT A TIME when we are rereading the old untruth that John Keats was "snuffed out by a *Quarterly* article," the New York critics are seemingly bent on snuffing out the "Macbeth" of Messrs. Hopkins, Jones, and Barrymore. A hundred years ago it took only one article, but the critics have not only damned by "first-night criticism," but returned with renewed vigor with "second thoughts." All this ought to be enough to send the public to the Apollo Theater in droves to see what it's all about; enough to give the performance there a long lease of life. At all events, the issue is squarely joined between Mr. Hopkins and his critics. He said in a preliminary statement that he proposed no compromise with reality; he would instead defy it. He would "release the radium of Shakespeare from the vessel of tradition." And the critics, who seem more unwilling than ever before to part with tradition, have opened their vessels of wrath. Mr. Hopkins, from being long abetted, has taken the bit between his teeth, and produced, as Mr. De Foe charges in the New York *World*, "a total misconception of the play and a complete misapplication of the theater's modern method of decorative art." In this view he is seconded by Mr. Towse, of the *Evening Post*, but we will be content with Mr. De Foe's statement of the position which he makes with lucidity and vigor:

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NOT THE "CRIMINAL VIRAGO"

Is Julia Arthur's *Lady Macbeth;* but a victim of "subtle evil influences."

"Of all the plays of Shakespeare 'Macbeth' is the one least calculated to be assisted by impressionistic staging in exaggerated and grotesque form. It is also the one most likely to resist a repressed and subdued interpretation by its actors. In spite of the preternatural influences which hover about its two massive characters, prey upon their weaknesses, and lead them ultimately to destruction, it is a drama of vivid and relentless realism. Its story lies in a realm of soaring imagination. It is crowded with exciting and swiftly changing incidents. The criminal ambitions and passions with which it deals lead to deeds of bloody violence. The conflict of the forces of good and evil is incessant and lends itself to objective as well as subjective action. The fierce onrush of events focuses inevitably at the altar of retributive justice, and the punishment is physical as well as spiritual.

"Such a tragedy as this demands surroundings which promote an illusion of definite time and place, rather than scenes which destroy every notion of reality. It also requires expression, not repression, from its actors. It is a play of continuous and graphic action, not a succession of posed and all but inanimate tableaux. Its verse must be voiced with vigorous eloquence and feeling, not chanted in subdued and monotonous cadences. Everything that should have been was missed in Mr. Hopkins's strange conception of how 'Macbeth' should be staged and acted. The result was a performance lacking, except at rare intervals, in fire and deeply human interest, and deadly monotonous in its unvaried arbitrary restraint."

If all this is true, probably "Macbeth" was the wrong choice for Mr. Hopkins, but the answer is Mr. Barrymore, who demanded a cave-man, and *Macbeth* came nearest such a figure in the Shakespearian gallery. The head and front of Mr. Hopkins's offending was his extreme submission to a method which takes more account of the painter's than the histrion's art. Acting, with him, is not what the word implies, but a series of static pictures where the figures utter words with what art their limitations permit. In the present instance the scenery is reduced to the simplest sketchiness, screens being set up in a cavernous dark stage to indicate doors and windows, which the critics helplessly describe as "cubistic." Usage, that is, the accumulated traditions of over two centuries, maintains Mr. De Foe, being "the fruit of the best experience, can not be so easily thrust aside without incurring the direst risks":

"So it happened that the innovations of curtained backgrounds and fantastic screens, to which Mr. Hopkins resorted to intensify the magic of this intensely human and stirring play, had an opposite effect. Altho some of them were exceedingly beautiful and remarkable in their suggestion of space and distance, they were destructive to the spirit and meaning of the work. In some instances they bore no relation whatever to it. They imposed upon it a suggestion of grotesque unreality when vivid realism was an essential accompaniment of the spoken word. They occupied attention through the eye and thwarted the appeal of the characters to the mind and heart. Instead of stimulating imagination, their effect was to stifle every imaginative process. The blight which all this fantastic hocus-pocus of draperies and cubistic devices cast upon 'Macbeth' was felt at the outset in the witches' scene, which suggested nothing that was blasted or supernatural, and in which the *Weird Sisters* were robbed of every weird or uncanny attribute. The scenes that followed were equally destructive to illusion and valueless in emphasizing the spirit and meaning of the play. They were interesting only as an elaborate illustration of how a new school of art, essentially fantastic and extreme, can sometimes be misapplied.

"Under such conditions it would not be safe to declare that the characters in the tragedy were badly acted, for, actually, they were not acted at all. Repression, almost to the vanishing-point, was the method of the stage management. Graphic action and illuminating byplay were avoided. . . . . .

"In spite of the conditions against which they had to contend, there was nevertheless much to admire in the conception and acting of the two central characters by Mr. Barrymore and Miss Arthur. As *Macbeth*, Mr. Barrymore was at all times an impressive and commanding figure. His ideal of the character was that of a brave, robust soldier impelled to the commission of crimes through ambition and the influences of forces in his nature over which he had no control. It was not a poetic conception of the character, but it was imaginative, vigorous, and eloquent, perhaps not distant from the manner in which Edwin Forrest acted the rôle. Mr. Barrymore was especially effective in the soliloquies, altho they were marred by the monotony of his delivery. But so much fire and spirit did he bring to these passages when he was alone with his thoughts that we are of the belief that he would have given a much better account of himself in the scenes of incident if he had been permitted to act.

"There was a finer poetic quality in Miss Arthur's *Lady Macbeth*, altho she seemed to be equally hampered by the restrictions of the management. She did not conceive the character to be a criminal virago, but an instrument of subtle evil influences that she was powerless to resist and that became the more potent through the determination of her nature and the persuasive effect of her feminine charm. It was a lovely and imaginative interpretation of the character, which grew steadily in eloquence and power."

Given another chance to speak for himself, Mr. Hopkins in the New York *Tribune* holds his ground:

"The 'Macbeth' as presented at the Apollo Theater fairly represents our true intent. As between the production and its critics, however, the question seems to be one of approaching the subject in a delving spirit or of greeting it with a gesture of dismissal. . . . . . .

"It seems to be a matter of personal circumference. Our 'Macbeth' is a single production beyond the radius of the familiar field. The question is, shall our circumference be enlarged or shall anything outside that circle be dismissed? The latter alternative assumes that the theater has already reached its ultimate development. In that case it is the only human institution to be credited with that achievement.

"We think we have done something new in dramatic esthetics, something outside the accepted circumference. There may be something in it, or there may be nothing. All we ask is that it be judged according to its own terms.

"We call it an experiment in a new field. We do not pretend to any hard and fast principles serving as a foundation for the new practise. Vital art grows out of independent experiment, not in allegiance to formulated rule. And we feel that there is need of a more discriminating public if the theater is to be developed rather than stunted or trimmed to fit the Procrustean bed of convention.

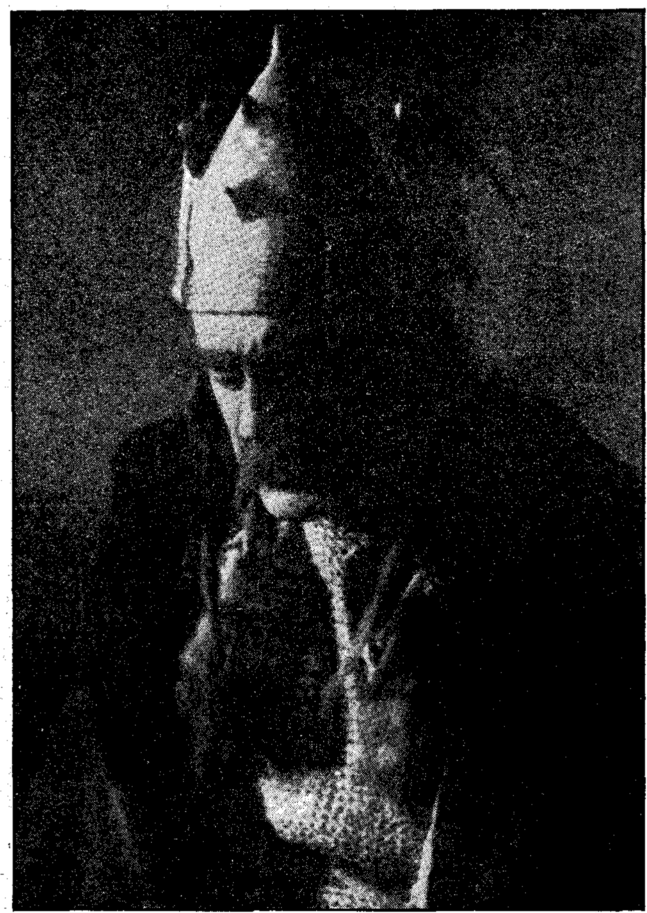
"As to the vital content of our interpretation of 'Macbeth,' I have said elsewhere that to our minds the tragedy is not the series of incidental murders, but rather that strong people can be picked up by forces they do not understand, which they are helpless to combat, and by which they are dashed to utter destruction. The witches, we believe, are the age-old symbol for these evil forces of life that have hovered about for all time."

The Globe, almost alone in commending the production, takes courage to admit that "it is possible to like Shakespeare in a number of different costumes":

"The Hopkins production has been a shock to New York because it is different from a Marlowe-Sothern, Ben Greet, or Henry Irving performance. Still, it is not as bad as many pretend—in fact, it is extremely interesting. Those of us who love novelty in art and are persuaded to stay away may yet be sorry. Perhaps twentieth-century Shakespeare is to be given somewhat in the Jones manner. Its gorgeous color effects and its brilliant, suggestive scenery have quite as much title to be liked as the bare boards and curtains of a Greet performance or the elaborate scenic paraphernalia under which Sothern, Mantell, and Robertson staggered. The play goes forward, despite its multitudinous scenes, swiftly and vividly. With a better *Macbeth* than Lionel Barrymore, its rapid and colorful progress might catch more of Shakespeare for us than another rendering could with the best stage machinery that Broadway can supply. Mr. Jones did not fully find himself in his 'Macbeth,' and the actors at times do injustice to his settings. But at least he has shown a way for the century to read the greatest of all dramatic poets. Perhaps he has rescued him from an impending sentence to the closet."

AMERICANESE TORTURING THE BRITISH STAGE

THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE is getting on the nerves of the British audience, and something must be done about it. That's how the British playgoing public feel, as exprest by Mr. W. A. Darlington. So many of our plays are supplying the British stage with entertainment that the vernacular in which they are conveyed amounts to an insidious American invasion. Of course, when British actors are employed to speak the Yankee language the mixed result must produce the same effect on their hearers as when our actors spoke the "pseudo-English" that used to trouble Mr. Howells so in days gone by. "When an American play is put on in London," says Mr. Darlington, in the London *Daily Telegraph*, "it really seems to be a matter of individual choice whether each actor or actress will adopt the American accent or not." If the vernacular is retained one can see how the audience might be annoyed by the mixtures of both speech and accent. Mr. Darlington speaks of one prevalent way of meeting the problem:



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AS EDWIN FORREST MIGHT HAVE DONE IT

Is the judgment passed on Lionel Barrymore's *Macbeth*, "at all times an impressive and commanding figure."

"It seems to be accepted as a truism among those who cater for the general British public (editors, theatrical producers, and film exhibitors all alike) that that public can not enjoy American work unless it has been to some extent camouflaged. As a result, we see everywhere, in our magazines, on our stage, on the screen, stories purporting to describe life in London or the English provinces, when it is only too plain that the authors have never even seen England in their lives. Camouflage of this kind in a book or a spoken play could only be made effective by a thorough revision of the entire text. But if it is not effective it is worse than useless, because it is merely irritating. A friend of mine who is an inveterate magazine-reader (but has a very exact literary taste for all that) recently amused himself by taking four current periodicals at random and making a list of purely American expressions or references found in supposedly

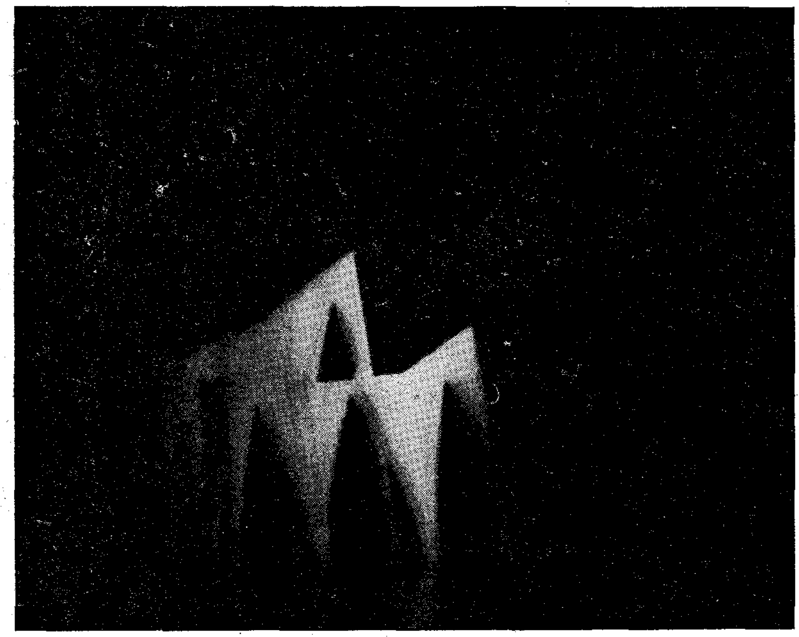
English stories. His list assumed such proportions that he offered it to various London editors (not, of course, the delinquents) for publication. No one would print it—fearing, I suppose, to cast the first stone. Exactly the same thing is going on on the stage, with equally irritating results. Take, for instance, the freshest instance, 'The Charm School,' at the Comedy. Here you have a silly but amusing play, written by an American for the American public. Somebody realizes that the chief male part is excellently suited to Mr. Owen Nares, and the necessary arrangements are made. The producer has then four courses before him.

"1. He can bring out the play as an American play, keeping the original setting, in which case Mr. Owen Nares will have to talk with an American accent, and nobody can be engaged to act in the company who is not capable of doing the same.

"2. He can arrange with the author for the play to be properly anglicized, that is, virtually rewritten, as would be the case with a version of a French play.

"3. He can do what was done in the last play at the Comedy, 'Will You Kiss Me?' That is, keep the original setting and let the actors do as they like about accents, with the result that some speak English and some American.

"4. He can do what he actually has done in the case in point—alter the scene of the play to England, play it in English, amend (perhaps) some of the more glaring Americanisms, and trust to luck that the others will not be noticed. The result is that in this particular play we start off in an alleged Bloomsbury, where young men keep house together in a subtly un-English manner and talk American slang (*e.g.*, 'You said something that time!') in expensive British accents. We then move to a girls' school such as no English schoolgirl ever entered, where the excellence of the telephone system alone is sufficient to brand its nationality upon it. A girl runs away to a place so remote that, having missed the last train, she has to be driven forty miles across country as the only way of getting her home. (I should like to know where in England this could take place—especially within reach of London.) This journey, in addition, is accomplished in a 'buggy.'"



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THE "FUTURISTIC" SCENE FOR "MACBETH."

The two screens, set in a cavernous, dark stage, are the only suggestion Mr. Robert Jones allows of the architectural background of the play.

Rather than hear Mr. Nares and some of the charming ladies playing in the piece "overworking their unaccustomed noses with acquired American," Mr. Darlington would prefer to see the whole play "adapted"—that is, "virtually rewritten." Of course,

"It would mean a good deal of trouble. In fact, it might quite possibly be found impossible in the end to anglicize this play without taking it completely to pieces and building a new play on the same foundations. The next best thing, if we can not have it consistently English, would be to keep it consistently American. As it is, it is an anomaly. It happens that the Comedy stage has recently seen several American light plays, each of which has been anomalous in some way. First there was 'Why Marry?' a play on a topic so American that it was only of interest to Americans. It was played by an English cast, and, with one or two intermittent exceptions, in English accents—except that the leading lady was American and behaved as such. Then we had 'The Ruined Lady,' to which the same remarks apply. One or two of the characters (the chorus girls, for example) were so American in conception and speech that any attempt to play them in English would have been madness. But, with the necessary rewriting of these parts, this play could have been anglicized quite effectively.

"After this there was 'Will You Kiss Me?' in which (as already mentioned) no definite rule was followed. But it was plainly and obviously so American a play that not even complete rewriting could have made it English; and it ought to have been acted in American. I seem to recall that there was some attempt to explain away some of the English accents by educating the possessors in this country. Certainly Mr. Donald Calthrop's character had been a Rhodes scholar; and I think I remember hearing Miss Marjorie Gordon mention a school in England. But that kind of explanation will not do. Any Oxford man will tell you that the Rhodes scholars from the United States of America successfully resist all the 'varsity's attempts to vitiate the purity of their native speech; and I should be very much astonished if the girls' schools had not a similar tale to tell. The problem can not be solved that way."

When the question is one of high comedy "plays depending on character rather than situation, and dealing with American temperament and ideals," then Mr. Darlington sees only one course possible:

"The play becomes a picture of American life, and should be made as exact as it can possibly be. This is a very big subject, of which I am very conscious that I have only skirted the fringe, but this much at least seems certain—that our first need is consistency. Certainly that convention of which I began by speaking should go by the board—a convention which allowed Miss Marjorie Gordon, speaking the purest English, to be accepted as a damsel of Fifth Avenue; and, conversely, permitted so obviously American a girl as Miss Georgette Cohan to be cast for that most English of parts, *Dinah* in 'Mr. Pim Passes By.'"

OXFORD'S LABOR CLUB—When Hardy wrote "Jude, the Obscure," his aim was to show the wide divergence of the laboring man from those in the higher walks of education. But he still lives and may contemplate a Labor Club in Oxford which "shows itself to be quite the 'livest' of the 'varsity's four political party clubs." So we are told by an undergraduate who writes as follows to the London *Daily Mail:*

"Since the original ridicule has died down its membership has been increasing by leaps and bounds, even altho it lack the aid of such attractions as the *chef* who draws members to the Conservative Carlton Club, the famous wine-cellar which is responsible for a good proportion of the Liberal Club's membership, or the Oxford New Reform Club's comfortable premises which have induced so many undergraduates to support the Coalition.

"The Labor Club is the only Oxford club to which members of Ruskin (the labor college) and women undergraduates belong. Last term, on the occasion of its first annual dinner (at which Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., president of the club, was the chief guest), it obtained, tho with some difficulty, proctorial consent for women to attend—the first time they had taken part in a club dinner in Oxford's history.

"Among the ten or so undergraduate magazines—weekly, fortnightly, monthly, and terminal—which appear at Oxford, the 'varsity Labor organ, *The New Oxford*, has now attained a position of considerable importance, in spite of the fact that an attempt was made to boycott it.

"Since the autumn of last year, when *The New Oxford* started life as a terminal paper (it has now just developed into a monthly), it has achieved a threefold reputation for itself: as the sole undergraduate paper which holds really progressive ideas, which does not sacrifice clearness of thought and soundness of matter for the sake of attempted originality or an epigrammatic style, and as the journal for which the 'varsity's best poets care to write.

"Half a dozen well-known Labor men visit the Oxford Labor Club each term. Members take an active part in all the debates at the Union; literary and educational 'groups' are shortly to be formed, and visits by undergraduates to their old schools to lecture on the labor movement will shortly begin.

"The Oxford Labor Club, by bringing university men from the great public schools into touch with Ruskin College, men from the mine, the factory, and the field, is doing a useful work in strengthening the cause of democracy and of progress."

THE "TYPICAL EPIGONE"

Of old New England tradition—Prof. Barrett Wendell, late of Harvard.

"A CLASH OF CULTURES"

THE DEATH OF TWO MEN in the same week—Prof. Barrett Wendell and James Gibbons Huneker—"singularly emphasizes a clash of cultures which has been going on in the United States during the past thirty years." Attention is called to this situation by the New York *Nation*, a paper whose long history, previous to the period of the war, showed itself, one might say, on the side of the older culture, the culture of New England. The following statement of contrasts shows that while it may have abandoned its early allegiance, it still has some doubts about a new alliance:

"Professor Wendell stands as the typical epigone of the old New England tradition: he had its culture, its learning, its passion for England, its unconcern for all of America that lies south and west of the Hudson, its academic prose, its air of breed, its consciousness of class. That circle of charming provincials which during the early nineteenth century produced a new American literature had in Professor Wendell a pious historian, and his attitude toward them did much to establish their reputation. By comparison Mr. Huneker, certainly as learned as Professor Wendell, and no less trained in an old tradition, tho his was the Catholic tradition of Philadelphia, seemed wild and rowdy. He studied the exotic; he turned rather to the Continent than to England; he brought in names and tones and voices that appeared strange in the decorous galleries of the 'genteel tradition.' He wrote racily and capriciously, improperly when it suited his purposes, and always with a wide swing of the critical arm. He had, what Professor Wendell never had, a sense of the many-stranded complexity of modern American life. Professor Wendell was of the silver age; Mr. Huneker belonged emphatically to an age which, tho it has not yet quite decided whether it will turn out iron or gold, is certainly not silver."

The New York *Evening Post*, from which the earlier *Nation* used to derive, comments on the same subject, moved thereto by recollections of the controversy aroused twenty years ago by Barrett Wendell's "Literary History of America." The fact merely emphasizes the lack of novelty in the question which is now being so warmly prest by newcomers in the American field of criticism. Wendell's "restricted sympathy shocked many who admitted its brilliance and the salutary truth of many of its judgments." For instance:

"They thought it less than just to Longfellow, tho they did not deny Longfellow's tepidity. They felt it unappreciative of Whittier's merits, tho they granted that 'Snowbound' may not be a masterpiece. Wendell seemed to believe Emerson parochial, and this was too much even for those who agreed with Arnold that Emerson is neither a great poet nor a profound philosopher. But what irritated critics most was the narrowness of the book's scope. They declared that it is really a literary history of New England, with side glances at other sections, and that, severe as some of Wendell's criticism of the great New-Englanders seemed, he was genuinely antipathetic when he came to other parts of America. For example, he denied Whitman any Americanism in spirit or form, and coined the epigram about Whitman's hexameters bubbling up through sewage. Howells, in one of the few harsh criticisms his kindly pen ever wrote, express the indignation of the South and West over a literary history which did not mention Bret Harte, Riley, Cable, or Joel Chandler Harris.

"Barrett Wendell's judgments were largely shaped by his purpose. He had set out to find a clear-cut definition of the character of our literature. What qualities give our letters distinctive personality? The best American literature, he answered, was the work of New England authors in the first half of Victoria's reign. The chief characteristics of this work, and hence of American literature *par excellence*, are three. The first is the spontaneous aptitude of American authors for idealism, inherited from the Puritans. The second is their eager devotion to democracy, tho not European equalitarianism. In the third place, their 'sensitiveness of artistic consciousness shows Americans generally to be more alive to artistic duty than Englishmen have often been,' a bit of praise atoning for much blame. Obviously any attempt to define and summarize the literary spirit of a whole nation entails a certain eclectic narrowness. To the degree that we talk of Puritan idealism as the essential American stamp, to that degree we find it hard to give a high position to Cooper's broad painting of forest and prairie, Melville's South Sea scenes, Poe's music, and Mark Twain's odyssey of the Mississippi."

New England literature, admittedly, sets itself off from that of other sections "by the strong tendency to didacticism in the former." "The Scarlet Letter," Whittier's antislavery poems, and Bryant's philosophic poems, the essays of Emerson and Thoreau, are pointed to as showing this tendency. And the younger generation demur. Says *The Evening Post:*

"Of late a new school insists that the true Americanism is to be found outside New England. It is unanimous in pronouncing Poe and Whitman our greatest poets, it reminds us that Europe has given Cooper honors withheld from Hawthorne, and it rejoices that Mark Twain and Howells were Westerners. Girding at Puritanism, it asserts that New England's qualities are too highly rarefied to sustain our literature and that we must escape from the shadowy refinement of Jonathan Edwards, Hawthorne, and Emerson to put our feet on the ground. These critics speak of America's intellectual character as having been chaotic until Whitman furnished a 'precipitant.' If they wrote a Literary History of America, they would treat the five austerest States as condescendingly as Wendell treated the vast wild area beyond Scranton.

"Of books as stimulating and acute as Wendell's we can not have too many. But is it necessary to define American literature in any exclusive spirit? Wendell appreciated Mark Twain, and Van Wyck Brooks probably reads Hawthorne with admiration. We do not think of compressing all French literature, with its opposites, contrasts, and variety, into a box with a neat label. No one would think of finding a formula to cover the broad stream of letters from Chaucer to Masefield. It is better to look at American literature in the spirit of one saying, 'Here is God's plenty.'"

The New York *Herald* compares Wendell's "mordantly contradictory tone" with Shaw and Chesterton:

"He scintillated with wit; sometimes even ran to paradox. This perhaps militated against him in his early professional career. Some of the too serious refused to take him seriously. But as time went on he overcame all prejudices by the force of his real attainments and the brilliancy of his intellect."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

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THEY "WORK, COME HOME, EAT, AND GO TO BED, GET UP, EAT, AND GO TO WORK."
Four typical steel-workers whose endless round of toil may soon be ameliorated by the Steel Corporation. "It's slavery," says one worker.

THE STEEL-WORKER'S TWELVE-HOUR DAY

THE "LONG DAY," or the two-shift system, in the steel industry is "against God and the Constitution," says a Pittsburgh steel-worker who spends twelve hours a day at a furnace. There are some thousands of others who subscribe to this comprehensive indictment, tho it should be said that investigators have found a few who can work uncomplainingly, year in and year out, twelve hours a day. But the Pittsburgh worker's view seems to be more representative of orthodox opinion among his fellows concerning the "long day" in steel, and recent investigators are of the same belief. Three writers in *The Survey* (New York), which recently devoted an issue to discussion of the subject, agree that the "long day" is an anachronism, basing their conclusion on the fact that practically the whole world, with the notable exception of America, has adopted the three-shift system, with satisfactory results to both employer and employee. And investigation here shows, they report, that the twelve-hour day seven days a week "is bad for the man, the family, and the community," and is destined soon to be discarded. It will be recalled that one of the principal demands in the strike of 1919 was for the eight-hour day, and that the long shift was emphatically condemned in the report on the steel industry of the Interchurch World Movement. It has also been marked with the disapproval of stockholders and employers. In 1912 the stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation voted to accept the report of a committee recommending that seven-day labor should be abolished, "no matter what alleged difficulties" were encountered, and that "steps should be taken now" toward bringing to an end the twelve-hour day. There has been some movement toward the abandonment of the seven-day week, but inquiry in the principal centers "reveals the fact that the proportion of twelve-hour workers is as real to-day as it was eight years ago when the stockholders' meeting of the greatest of all steel companies brought in its report." However, some independent companies have adopted a six-day week and the three-shift system, and Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the Steel Corporation, declares that "the 'seven-day week' and the 'long turn in the changing shifts' have been entirely eliminated by all of our companies," and also that a committee will soon report on a plan for eliminating the twelve-hour day.

In view of the social and industrial importance of the matter, *The Survey* opened its columns to a general exposition of the system now operated in most of the larger mills. Where the "long day" obtains the twenty-four hours are usually divided, writes John A. Fitch, so that a man works ten hours in the day, while his "buddy," working nights, takes care of the other fourteen. This arrangement seems generally preferred, since when the men are working in the night shift, they are, as one puts it, "not living anyhow," and might as well work longer at night in order to save a little more of the day. In all the plants where the seven-day labor obtained, it is stated, it was found to be usually aggravated by the long turn of eighteen or twenty-four hours' continuous duty when shifts are changed from day to night. As to the effect on the workers, they are men "to whom life is a continual round of work, eat, and sleep," having "little time or thought for civic affairs, for matters pertaining to the common good, and little enough for books, music, religion, or indeed for any progressive activity there may be." "A man works, comes home, eats, and goes to bed, gets up, eats, and goes to work," was a roller's description of the life. It is not work, said a furnace-man, "it's slavery and persecution; it's a prison." According to Mr. Fitch:

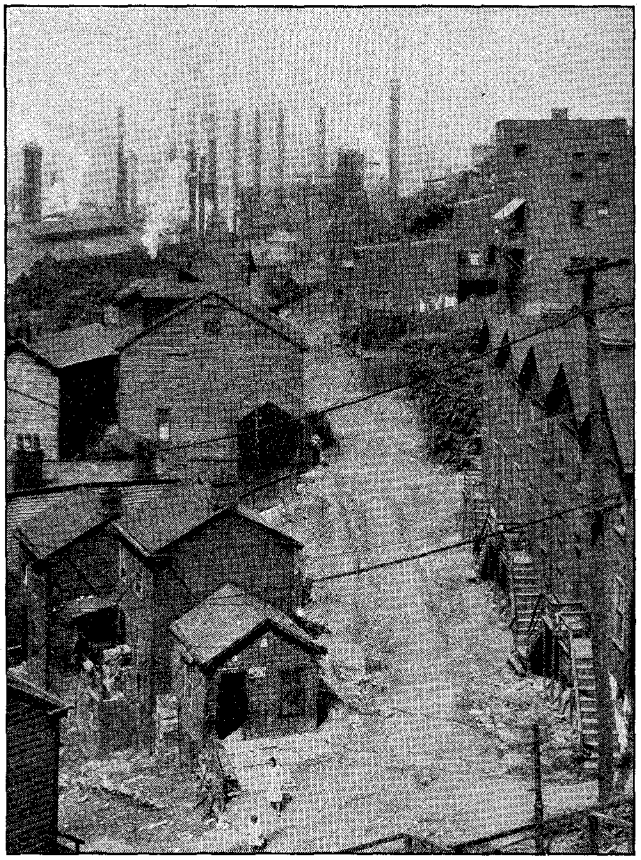
> "It is the consensus of opinion among steel-workers that the long hours and night-work deny them all social intercourse and recreation. They are confronted with the alternative of missing much that makes life interesting and worth while, or sacrificing sleep and rest and going asleep on their jobs. Under the circumstances, the older workers have very little social life. This is so, not only because they have no reserve energy, but because many hold responsible positions. One roller explained that it was all right for the younger fellows to run around, 'but a person with responsibility can't afford to run the risk of falling asleep on the job.' The younger men, at the sacrifice of sleep and rest, manage to get some social life and recreation.
>
> "Not only does the twelve-hour day deny the steel-workers mental, social, and recreational opportunities, but it keeps them in a constant state of physical weariness. They can never rest up from day to day or week to week. Some say they feel

'queer' all the time, others complain of constantly feeling 'heavy.' They also say that they have very little ambition to do anything when they get home. Even those whose work is largely of a supervisory character state that the strain of merely directing others and watching a process is exhausting."

That the three-shift system is workable, S. Adele Shaw would prove by citing that twenty or more companies have installed it in blast-furnaces, open-hearths, Bessemer converters, or rolling-mills—"the continuous processes historically operated on two shifts"—and by the experience abroad. Furthermore, "backed by pressure of public opinion and led by the pioneers of the Middle West, the steel industry is even now making the momentous decision as to whether the long day is to continue or not continue." Miss Shaw notes that the two main objections to the change are the cost and the difficulty of securing extra men, but she argues in *The Survey* that—

"So far as the Steel Corporation itself goes, it would seem possible for a company whose accumulated undivided surplus in 1919 was nearly $500,000,000 to assume an additional burden of some $20,000,000 yearly in wages. The fact that such a surplus could be accumulated would seem, indeed, to raise the question, at least with respect to the unskilled workers: Why shouldn't they receive for eight hours the full wage now paid for twelve, and so reach the standard of a living wage set by government reports?

"There is, moreover, an abundance of testimony to the effect that this increase in labor cost might be entirely wiped out, after a given period of adjustment, through a revision of jobs lowering the percentage increase of men needed, through increase in output, improvement in quality of product, elimination of waste, decrease in deterioration owing to more care of tools and machinery on the part of the men, decrease in necessary repair work owing to the same cause, and to fewer spills and mishaps, decrease in accidents to the men, and less absenteeism."


Photograph by Louis W. Hine.

"THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME"

In the life of 12-hour workers in a mill-community like this, for "they can never rest up from day to day, or week to week," and they "have very little ambition to do anything when they get home."

In Great Britain, according to Whiting Williams, who writes the third article in *The Survey*, the eight-hour shift in iron and steel is an accomplished fact—"too fully accomplished to make good conversation." The most surprizing feature, he says, is "the unanimity with which the whole range of owners, operators, superintendents, foremen, semiskilled workers, and unskilled laborers encountered during the summer agree in practically refusing to think of the matter of the eight-hour day as having the two sides necessary to every 'problem.'" So far as he could find, "there was no question about the practicability and the all-round rightness of the short turn, at least as far as steel and iron were concerned." It goes without saying, therefore, that "such a nation-wide experience and such a conviction shared, as was found, by all groups of the industrial community, from the highest executive to the lowest brick-tosser, surely deserves the thoughtful notice of every American steel and iron official who would consider himself efficient and also of every American citizen who would consider himself effective."

EXPLAINING THE "STAGE CLERGYMAN"

IF THE CLERGYMAN were the only sufferer from ridicule on the theatrical boards, or if the theater were the only place in which he is caricatured, or even if the clergy were "collectively submitted to violence and attack as false prophets," the religious editors who have been protesting against stage ridicule of Protestant ministers would have a very good case. At least such is the opinion of one of our foremost dramatic critics. The complaint that the Roman Catholic priest is exempt from the ridicule often visited upon the Protestant minister, Mr. J. Ranken Towse, of the New York *Evening Post*, finds a little too delicate for treatment by a mere critic. But he has a good deal to say "on the general proposition that ministers of religion are occasionally chosen for disrespectful treatment in the theater." Everybody may as well recognize, he remarks, that the theater is not likely to make anything like a direct attack upon religious faith. "Its primary object being to make money, it is naturally careful not to offend large bodies of its patrons by antagonizing religious sentiments or prejudices. That would be bad business." When the minister has been caricatured, the comic assault is directed against a particular personality, not the entire profession. This may involve "excruciable taste, gross misrepresentation, and rank stupidity." But for this the stage has not failed to make amends:

"It has presented studies of churchmen which have commanded the highest respect and admiration. The *Dr. Primrose* of Henry Irving was a most delightful bit of portraiture, inspiring feelings of the warmest esteem. The same actor filled his *Becket* with a spirit of rare intellectual and moral exaltation.

"Exquisite sketches of amiable village priests have been exhibited by such actors as John Gilbert, Coquelin, and Got."

Other examples might be cited. But Mr. Towse thinks it is more to the point to inquire how the stage happened to take up certain clerical types as promising subjects for fun-making:

"The sober garb and a certain uniformity in professional gravity of manner probably had a good deal to do with it. The grave or even tragic subject lends itself most readily and obviously to burlesque.

"But was it not the comic papers which first set this particular example? Puritans, of course, had long been the objects of profane mockery, especially in fiction. But the time came when the newly fledged British curate, fresh from the university, suddenly began to attract—almost to monopolize—the attention of the British weekly caricaturist. These pink, well-groomed, shy, anxious, self-conscious young gentlemen became central figures in every variety of comic social episode illustrated in the pages of *Mr. Punch* and his innumerable imitators. As a rule there was not the least touch of malice in these representations, which were all in the way of good-humored chaff. Some of them, doubtless, had some remote foundation in fact, but more were pure efforts of imagination.

"Since then the embarrassed curate has remained a favorite butt, when no other mark was handy, for the pencils of the social satirists. Who could expect that the comic dramatist, always desperately in want of new material, would long allow the draftsmen to enjoy the monopoly of an indulgence in humor which, even if it were a trifle libelous, seemed to be perfectly safe?

"And if the clergy of the Church of England were fair game, why should those of other denominations be considered immune? It is not difficult to follow the line of argument."

The Evening Post's dramatic authority repeats that stage ridicule is not directed against "the cloth" or against religion, but against extravagant and conspicuous foibles which have appeared or which might appear in individuals.

"It would be possible to argue that professional ministers would never have been singled out as effective promoters of stage merriment if some of them at some time had not in some way or other made themselves conspicuous, and therefore assailable."

Perhaps those who complain would do well to be quite sure on this point before protesting too vigorously, for "the man who shows himself unduly sensitive to any comment on a pet foible is likely to get plenty of it." Moreover—

"The theater is wonderfully impartial in its distribution of potential—if not very damaging—libels among all classes of men and women in its profest endeavors to hold the mirror up to nature. A large proportion of its portraits might be listed in the category of caricature. Supposed representatives of almost every group in the social fabric—doctors, artists, lawyers, merchants, and financiers—are depicted as practising all kinds of villainy. But no actual living member of such groups would dream of regarding these anonymous generalities as an individual grievance. One is reminded of the story of the Yorkshire schoolmaster who threatened to sue Charles Dickens for enormous damages because the character of *Squeers* was so like him."

GERMAN "MEDIUM" MADNESS—Disillusioned by the results of the war, a large section of the population of Berlin is said to be seeking consolation by spending millions for mediums who will guarantee them a glimpse behind the veil. According to a correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, who gets his information from the *Berliner Tageblatt*, "the spirit-rapping craze" is spreading to all classes and purses. Every method known to modern oracles is used to fathom the future. Card-readers and clairvoyants minister to the needs of the more humble in purse and mind, writes the correspondent, and for the better classes there are research societies, of which

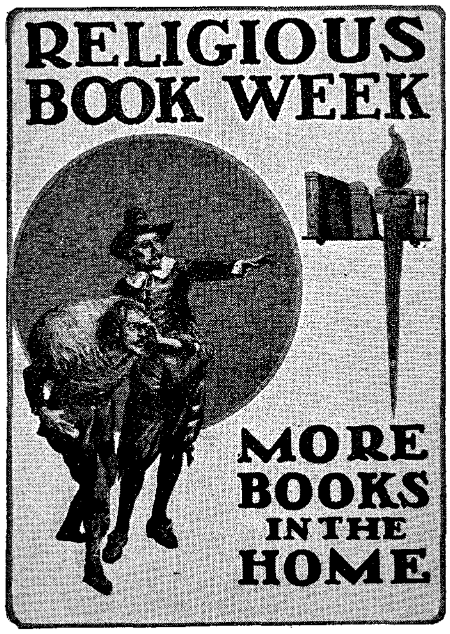
"Many classify themselves as 'lodges,' and bear esoteric names such as 'Armadora' and 'Oshm-Rahma-Johjiyjah.' An 'Order of Occultists' was established only a year ago, but already has a thousand members. It holds periodically 'evenings for the selection of mediums,' when 'nervous ladies and gentlemen form a chain round a big table, sigh, tremble, fall into swoons, or get convulsions,' and so demonstrate their fitness for communication with the spirits. The order issues a paper in which hand-readers, clairvoyants, and 'medium-curers' advertise.

"In 'Armadora' the dominating personality is a medium who is known among the initiated as 'Queen of the Stars.' This society has an 'archive for revelations from the other world' in which one of the members has recorded, with illustrations, life in the star 'Agfa.'

"On a rather higher plane stands the 'Anthroposophic Society,' founded by Dr. Steiner on his secession from the Theosophists in 1913. It now has altogether 8,000 members, and is building at Dornach a 'Gotheanum,' in which four millions of marks have already been sunk."

RELIGIOUS BOOKS AS BEST SELLERS

THE MOST SPECTACULAR and continuing records in book sales are often made in the field of religious books, *The Publishers' Weekly* observes. Indeed, this authority feels that the buying public for religious books is likely to overbalance that for fiction when just the right note has been struck. For, "while novelists may vie with each other for records of a hundred thousand there are continually springing up in the fields of religious books titles that go far beyond them and even into the millions." These statements are made by *The Publishers' Weekly* in its Religious Book-Week number, by which it helps to play its part in the observance of the week of March 13–20, set apart by publishers, booksellers, and churches for a campaign to promote a wider interest in religious books. Religious weeklies are giving special attention to books this week, lists of books for religious reading are being published, ministers have discust the value of good reading from the pulpit, and denominational organizations are aiding in various ways. *The Publishers' Weekly's* assertion that religious books are "best sellers" is accompanied by this word of explanation:



A RELIGIOUS BOOK-WEEK POSTER.

"The reason for this may lie in the fact that a book which has caught hold of the religious aspirations of a reader makes him immediately a worker for its increased circulation. A reader who has enjoyed a good novel may recommend it in a friendly way, but the reader of a book that has moved him to his innermost soul feels it his duty and privilege to get others to read. Pulpit as well as pew, Sunday-school workers or platform speakers take equal interest in extending this kind of book distribution."

One of the most extraordinary successes in the field of religious books, we are reminded, is Charles M. Sheldon's "In His Steps," of which more than 22,000,000 copies have been sold since its first publication. The sale of William Allen Knight's little book, "The Song of Our Syrian Guest," is approaching the 2,000,000 mark. In Boston, this past winter, thousands have flocked to hear the Rev. S. D. Gordon, "but hundreds of thousands have already read his gospel in the famous 'Quiet Talk Series': 'Quiet Talks on Prayer,' 'Quiet Talks on Service,' 'Quiet Talks on Power,' etc., well over 1,000,000 copies of this series having been distributed in the past few years." There has always been a wide interest in books that interpret the Bible, and, of course, "sales of the Bible itself would, if any complete report could be made, outweigh every other demonstration of book distribution." Some of the newer translations have been extremely successful from the publishers' standpoint. James Moffatt's translation of the New Testament, for instance, has already passed its sixteenth edition. The sermons of Phillips Brooks "obtained tremendous vogue in every type of bookstore," and half a million copies of Harry Emerson Fosdick's series on "The Meaning of Prayer," "of Faith," "of Service," have been sold within the few years they have been published.

"Another interesting feature of the best seller among religious books is the long, continuing, and steady sale of many of the titles, books that may not be heard of in most general bookstores, but which, year after year, must be printed in thousands to meet the steady demand. Such a book as C. A. Oliver's 'Preparation for Teaching' is sold to a total of 358,000. One of the Rev. Archibald Alexander's books published in 1839, 'The Way of Salvation,' is still in steady demand to date. J. R. Miller's famous little book on 'Wedded Life' is still in demand, after forty years of sale."

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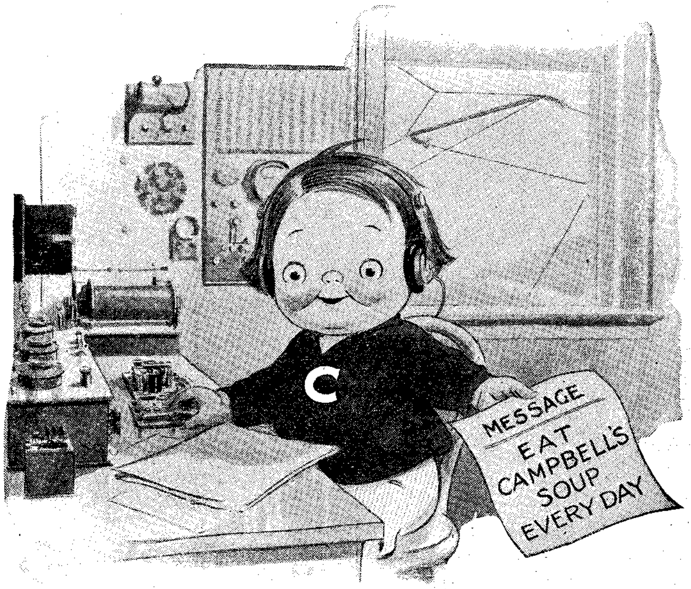
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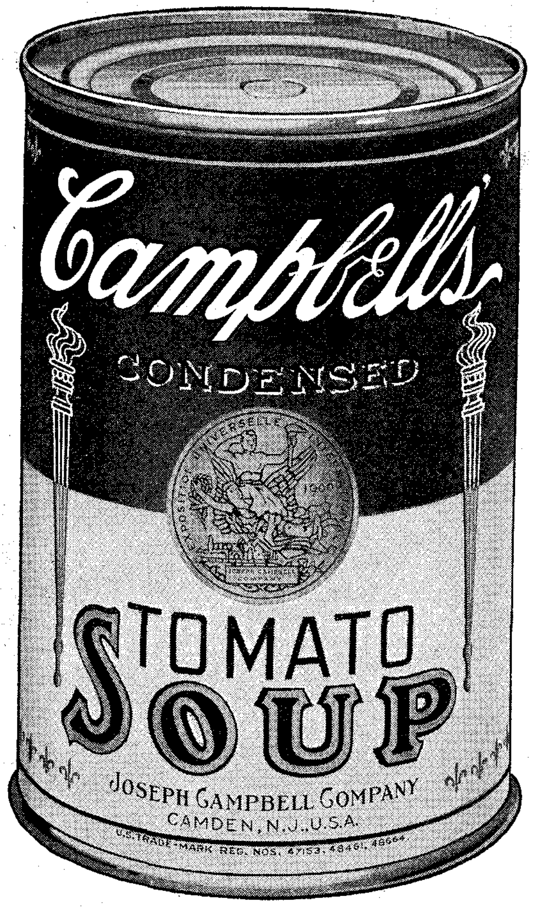
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CURRENT - POETRY

SHELLEY'S "Adonais" bewailed the loss of John Keats. Modern poetry could not find two more intimate spirits, perhaps, than Alice Brown and Louise Imogen Guiney. And it is fitting that Miss Guiney's passing should be thus noted in these verses in *The Atlantic Monthly:*

LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY

November 2, 1920

By Alice Brown

Chill of dawn and dark of midnight no more shall fall between us,
Nor even the wet April wind, or largess of the sun,
Or the fretted beauty of bare trees against wide, skyey splendors
Tempt us to desire of mortal days for you whose days are done.

From that other air you fled to, O fugitive freed spirit!
The veiling mists of beauty fall in rounded drops like rain;
And the roots of life awake in us, to drink them in and nourish
Dark finalities of ardors blent of triumph and of pain.

Myrrh and spikenard bearing blindly, through mists of mortal dolor,
Your heavenly guidon brightened, and ecstatic you fared free.
And tho here you struck but fitfully your halting note of prelude,
Now your sweeping resonances surge and sing tumultuously.

Whip of toil no more shall touch you, nor din of turmoil hinder,
Nor fate affright your quiet with his grisly mask of doom.
You shall lie by living waters, you shall walk with laughing heroes,
You are garnered up in safety in a large and lofty room.

The News-Herald, of Franklin, Pa., contains a courageous poem that might fit many a man's soul to-day if he chose to apply it. The initials strongly suggest the editor, William P. F. Ferguson:

OUTBOUND

By W. P. F. F.

For those who fly to seek the haven's shelter
The coastwise shoals and sands hold peril dread.
Let such reef sail and sound the foaming welter
And hold the anchor ready at the head.

But not so we. Outbound our course is headed;
Searoom waits yon; behind us all our fears.
Free ocean's space holds nothing to be dreaded
Nor perils lie in God's eternal years.

Welcome, then, offshore wind! Each sail home-sheeted,
The charted course true held, to sea, to sea!
Whatever comes, that shall be bravely greeted
And nothing feared in all that is to be.

If a "delectable land" is to be found Mr. Percy thinks it's down in his Southern country, and we must admit that he speaks in *The North American Review* with persuasion. Others may have their own dreams of a more robust environment. Compare Mr. Percy, for example, with Robert Frost:

IN THE DELTA

By William Alexander Percy

The river country's wide and flat
And blurred ash-blue with sun,
And there all work is dreams come true,
All dreams are work begun.

The silted river made for us
The black and mellow soil
And taught us as we conquered him
Courage and faith and toil.

The river town that water-oaks
And myrtles hide and bless
Has broken every law except
The law of kindliness.

And north and south and east the fields
Of cotton close it round,
Where golden billows of the sun
Break with no shade or sound.

Dear is the town, but in the fields
A little house could be,
If built with care and auspices,
A heart's felicity.

O friend, who love not much indoors
Or lamp-lit, peopled ways,
What of a field and house to pass
Our residue of days?

We'd learn of fret and labor there
A patience that we miss
And be content content to be
Nor wish nor hope for bliss.

With the immense untrammeled sun
For brother in the fields
And every night the stars' crusade
Flashing to us their shields,

We'd meet, perhaps, some dusk as we
Turned home to well-earned rest,
Unhurried Wisdom, tender-eyed,
A pilgrim and our guest.

These beautiful lines bring before us the family of our late *confrère*, Joyce Kilmer, with a delicate elegiac note. We quote them from *Scribner's Magazine:*

TRIBUTE

By Aline Kilmer

Deborah and Christopher brought me dandelions,
Kenton brought me buttercups with summer on their breath,
But Michael brought an autumn leaf, like lacy filigree,
A wan leaf, a ghost leaf, beautiful as death.

Death in all loveliness, fragile and exquisite,
Who but he would choose it from all the blossoming land?
Who but he would find it where it hid among the flowers?
Death in all loveliness, he laid it in my hand.

We fear our younger poets will call this mid-Victorian, or "meliorist," as George Eliot used the word, tho we do find it in *The Freeman* (New York). We include it for the few left-over Victorians:

MIDWAY

By Charles Wharton Stork

Yon bleak and lonely crest is not for me,
The swathed in light from dawn till afterglow;
Not from the summit would I choose to see
My fellow men as pygmies far below.
I would but ask to reach a midway height
With brooks and upland meadows all around,
Where pines should break the spears of noonda
light
And fill the void of dusk with wings of sound
How gladly would I lend a guiding hope
To all who pass me toward the higher places!
But gladlier would I view the plainward slope,
The fields and cottages and upturned faces,
Beckoning all to scale a peak so nigh,
That many men may reach as well as I.

Poems like this in *The Athenæum* re mind us that something must be amis with us if poets like Mr. Fletcher prefe to make their home in alien lands. For tunately there are journals hospitable t his work:

THE ENDURING

By John Gould Fletcher

If the autumn ended
Ere the birds flew southward,
If in the cold with weary throats
They vainly strove to sing,
Winter would be eternal;
Leaf and bush and blossom
Would never once more riot
In the spring.

If remembrance ended
When life and love are gathered,
If the world were not living
Long after one is gone,
Song would not ring, nor sorrow
Stand at the door in evening;
Life would vanish and slacken,
Men would be changed to stone.

But there will be autumn's bounty
Dropping upon our weariness,
There will be hopes unspoken
And joys to haunt us still;
There will be dawn and sunset
Tho we have cast the world away,
And the leaves dancing
Over the hill.

Contemporary Verse complains of ou neglect until very recent numbers. Ther was naught done in malice; and we ad this from the March issue

IRISH BLOOD

By Grace Fallow Norton

Ireland, keep my bare feet!
They would have it so!
Keep my restless bare feet,
Tho I may never go.

Racing up your beaches,
Running on your downs,
Rolling over your greenswards,
Strolling through your towns.

With mad strolling tinkers
Going to the fair—
Oh, I would follow, tinkering,
And buy red ribbons there.

And then be straying, straying,
Where secret light feet stray,
Lost on moon-high mountains—
High waves! Lost leaping spray!

Ireland, yours my bare feet
That you gave to me;
When I see them shine so
I know whose feet they be.

Home must have my two hands,
Home has all my heart.
Ireland, keep my bare feet—
I want you to have part!

You can almost hear the mother singing "Sleep little baby of mine; daddy will soon be home." And she doesn't have to "keep up her music."

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A mother singing to her baby—a grandmother playing the old songs she loves so well—a husband and wife in a quiet musical evening at home. These are the pictures tonight in thousands of homes where the Gulbransen is enshrined as a friend.

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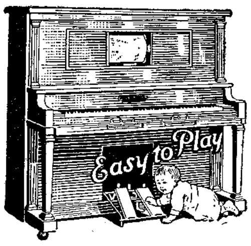

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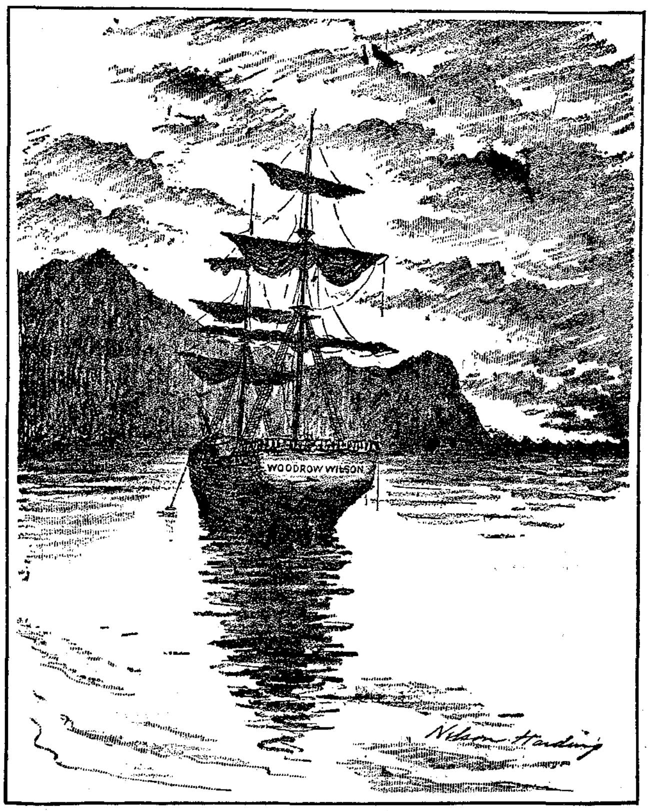
PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

WILSON THE IDEALIST—AND SCAPEGOAT

THE SAYING that "on those whom the gods love they lavish infinite joys and infinite sorrows," came to the mind of Gen. Jan Christiaan Smuts, Premier of South Africa, when he, among many other commentators in many parts of the world, sat down to write an estimate of the work of Woodrow Wilson, upon the former President's recent retirement. The South-African statesman thought of this saying, he tells us, when he recalled that the man of whom he was writing was only a short time ago the leader not only of the greatest state in the world, but the center of all the world's hopes; and now the same man was closing his career misunderstood, rejected by his own people, apparently defeated. In seeking an explanation of this situation, to which he refers as a "tremendous tragedy," General Smuts reviews the principal events that led up to it. The Premier worked side by side with President Wilson at the Peace Conference and it is from the view-point of this intimacy that he writes. He takes the position that Mr. Wilson was so placed that he could not have achieved what the world was expecting of him even had he been a superman or demigod. He comes to the conclusion that Wilson has been unjustly dealt with; that the failure of the Paris Peace Conference to bring about a peace in harmony with Mr. Wilson's famous fourteen points was due to no fault of Wilson's, tho on him has been heaped most of the blame, but was mainly the result of the operation of that ancient stumbling-block of idealists—perverse human nature; and, further, that because he has from the first been the chief advocate and defender of the League of Nations, Woodrow Wilson has achieved "enviable immortality" by his leadership in a movement in which General Smuts sees the sole hope of future civilization. General Smuts's article appears in the New York *Evening Post*, with a statement from the writer refusing money compensation for his "labor of love," and asking that no copyright be put upon it. In the beginning of his article the General takes occasion to express his gratification at the opportunity he has been given to say a word of appreciation of the work of one with whom he "came into close contact at a great period, and who rendered a most signal service to the great human cause." After referring briefly to the President's decline in public favor, he goes on with his explanation of how that came about:



HAVEN.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

> The position occupied by President Wilson in the world's imagination at the close of the Great War and at the beginning of the Peace Conference was terrible in its greatness. It was a terrible position for any mere man to occupy. Probably to no human being in all history did the hopes, the prayers, the aspirations of so many millions of his fellows turn with such poignant intensity as to him at the close of the war. At a time of the deepest darkness and despair, he had raised aloft a light to which all eyes had turned. He had spoken divine words of healing and consolation to a broken humanity. His lofty moral idealism seemed for a moment to dominate the brutal passions which had torn the Old World asunder. And he was supposed to possess the secret which would remake the world on fairer lines. The peace which Wilson was bringing to the world was expected to be God's peace. Prussianism lay crusht; brute force had failed utterly. The moral character of the universe had been most signally vindicated. There was a universal vague hope of a great moral peace, of a new-world order arising visibly and immediately on the ruins of the old. This hope was not a mere superficial sentiment. It was the intense expression at the end of the war of the inner moral and spiritual force which had upborne the peoples during the dark night of the war and had nerved them to an effort almost beyond human strength. Surely, surely, God had been with them in that long night of agony. His was the victory; his should be the peace. And President Wilson was looked upon as the man to make this great peace. He had voiced the great ideals of the new order; his great utterances had become the contractual basis for the armistice and the peace. The idealism of Wilson would surely become the reality of the new order of things in the Peace Treaty.
>
> In this atmosphere of extravagant, almost frenzied expectation he arrived at the Paris Peace Conference. Without hesitation he plunged into that inferno of human passions. He went down into the Pit like a second Heracles to bring back the fair Alcestis of the world's desire. There were six months of agonized waiting, during which the world situation rapidly deteriorated. And then he emerged with the Peace Treaty. It was not a Wilson peace, and he made a fatal mistake in somehow giving the impression that the peace was in accord with his fourteen points and his various declarations. Not so the world had understood him. This was a Punic peace, the same sort of peace as the victor had dictated to the vanquished for thousands of years. It was not Alcestis, it was a haggard, unlovely woman with features distorted with hatred, greed, and selfishness, and the little Child that the Woman carried was scarcely noticed. Yet it was for the saving of the Child that Wilson had labored until he was a physical wreck. Let our other great statesmen and leaders enjoy their well-earned honors for their unquestioned success at Paris. To Woodrow Wilson, the apparent failure, belongs the undying honor, which will grow with the growing centuries, of having saved the "little Child that shall lead them yet." No other statesman but Wilson could have done it. And he did it.

The world, under the inspiration of the idealism born of war-sacrifices, was in a receptive mood for a new start when the Peace Conference met, says General Smuts. When the peace finally was established, however, it brought disillusionment. The common people lost faith in their leaders and "the foundations of human government were shaken in a way which will be felt for generations." We read further:

> And the odium for all this fell especially on President Wilson. Round him the hopes had centered; round him the disillusion

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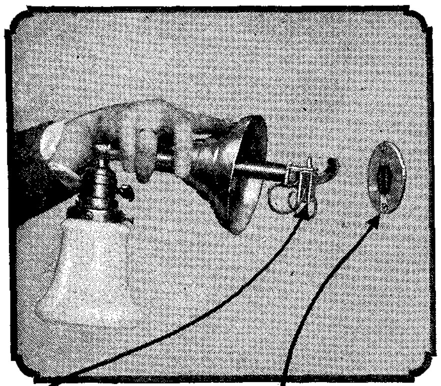

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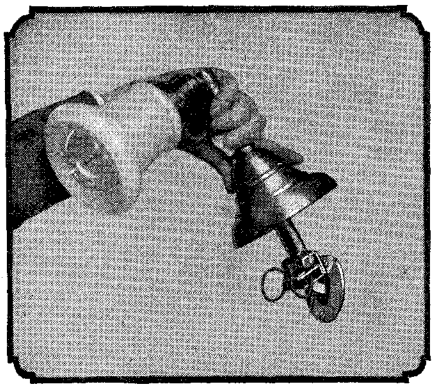
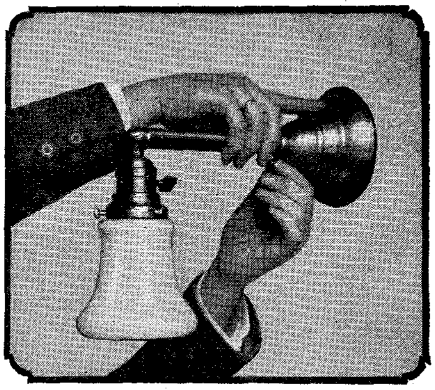


Plugging in fixture by inserting plug in Elexit.



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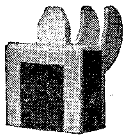

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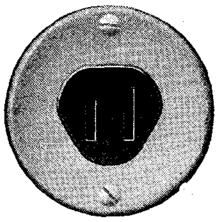

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IMAGINE the joy of being able to change the lighting scheme of your room as often as you wish.

Imagine the convenience of having light whenever and wherever you want it.

Think what it will mean to move your lighting fixtures as easily as pictures—to use them in any part of the room—or in some other part of the house—to select them to harmonize with your furniture and decorations, and to place them yourself.

All the charm of such changeable lighting is now within reach of everyone through the perfection of a new method of finishing off electric wiring outlets with inconspicuous flush receptacles.

These receptacles in walls or ceilings, look a good deal like the present base board receptacle with which we are all familiar.

They are called "Elexits."

Elexits receive standardized fixture-supporting plugs—as well as the standard attachment plug now furnished with nearly all electrical appliances.

All types of fixtures, from the simplest to the most elaborate, can easily be fitted with these fixture-supporting plugs for Elexits.

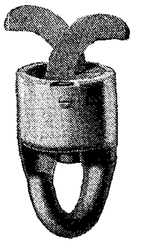
Then with Elexits installed wherever you think you may want light—either in new buildings or old—your lighting system at once becomes *flexible*—and your fixtures become *portable* by simply plugging them into or out of your Elexits.

Fixtures of any kind can be plugged in wherever and whenever wanted—changed for others if you redecorate—moved about if you decide to rearrange the room—taken down for the summer or for cleaning—put up for occasions—taken along when you move.

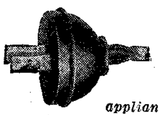
No wiring work is necessary, no electrician is needed to put up or take down your fixtures if you have Elexits. You can plug them in, yourself, as easily as you now attach a toaster or an iron. The mere plugging in makes both the electrical and the mechanical connections.

Elexits should be installed in every home, apartment, office, hotel, club or other building, new or old, where light is required.

If you are building, talk to your architect and your builder about Elexits—or get your electrical contractor to put Elexits in the buildings you now occupy.



The two piece ceiling plug which takes the place of canopy and wiring connections and makes nearly all types of chandeliers or hanging fixtures lock themselves securely, by their own weight, into any ceiling Elexit. The fixture is installed by inserting each half of the plug separately and hanging the fixture on the reversely curved hooks as they are brought together.



The cap of a standard attachment plug fits all Elexits. This plug is now found on nearly all electrical appliances or can easily be put on. It makes them more readily and universally used because of the added convenience of being able to plug them in wherever you have an Elexit.

ELECTRIC OUTLET COMPANY Inc. 119 West 40th St., New York City

> and despair now gathered. Popular opinion largely held him responsible for the bitter disappointment and grievous failure. The cynics scoffed; his friends were silenced in the universal disappointment. Little or nothing had been expected from the other leaders; the whole failure was put to the account of Woodrow Wilson. And finally America, for reasons of her own, joined the pack and at the end it was his own people who tore him to pieces.
>
> Will this judgment, born of momentary disillusion and disappointment, stand in future, or will it be reversed? The time has not come to pass final judgment on either Wilson or any of the other great actors in the drama at Paris. The personal estimates will depend largely on the interpretation of that drama in the course of time. As one who saw and watched things from the inside I feel convinced that the present popular estimates are largely superficial and will not stand the searching test of time. And I have no doubt whatever that Wilson has been harshly, unfairly, unjustly dealt with, and that he has been made a scapegoat for the sins of others. Wilson made mistakes, and there were occasions when I ventured to sound a warning note. But it was not his mistakes that caused the failure for which he has been held mainly responsible.
>
> Let us admit the truth, however bitter it is to do so for those who believe in human nature. It was not Wilson who failed. The position is far more serious. It was the human spirit itself that failed at Paris. It is no use passing judgments and making scapegoats of this or that individual statesman or group of statesmen. Indealists make a great mistake in not facing the real facts sincerely and resolutely. They believe in the power of the spirit, in the goodness which is at the heart of things, in the triumph which is in store for the great moral ideals of the race. But this faith only too often leads to an optimism which is sadly and fatally at variance with actual results. It is the realist and not the idealist who is generally justified by events. We forget that the human spirit, the spirit of goodness and truth in the world, is still only an infant crying in the night, and that the struggle with darkness is as yet mostly an unequal struggle.
>
> Paris proved this terrible truth once more. It was not Wilson who failed there, but humanity itself. It was not the statesmen that failed, so much as the spirit of the peoples behind them. The hope, the aspiration for a new-world order of peace and right and justice—however deeply and universally felt—was still only feeble and ineffective in comparison with the dominant national passions which found their expression in the Peace Treaty. Even if Wilson had been one of the great demigods of the human race, he could not have saved the peace. Knowing the Peace Conference as I knew it from within, I feel convinced in my own mind that not the greatest man born of woman in the history of the race would have saved that situation. The great Hope was not the heralding of the coming dawn, as the peoples thought, but only a dim intimation of some far-off event toward which we shall yet have to make many a long, weary march. Sincerely as we believed in the moral ideals for which we had fought, the temptation at Paris of a large booty to be divided proved too great. And in the end not only the leaders, but the peoples preferred a bit of booty here, a strategic frontier there, a coal-field or an oil-well, an addition to their population or their resources—to all the faint allurements of the ideal. As I said at the time, the real peace was still to come, and it could only come from a new spirit in the peoples themselves.

The Covenant of the League of Nations was the thing that really was saved at Paris, in Premier Smuts's opinion, and he gives Wilson credit for saving it. He says:

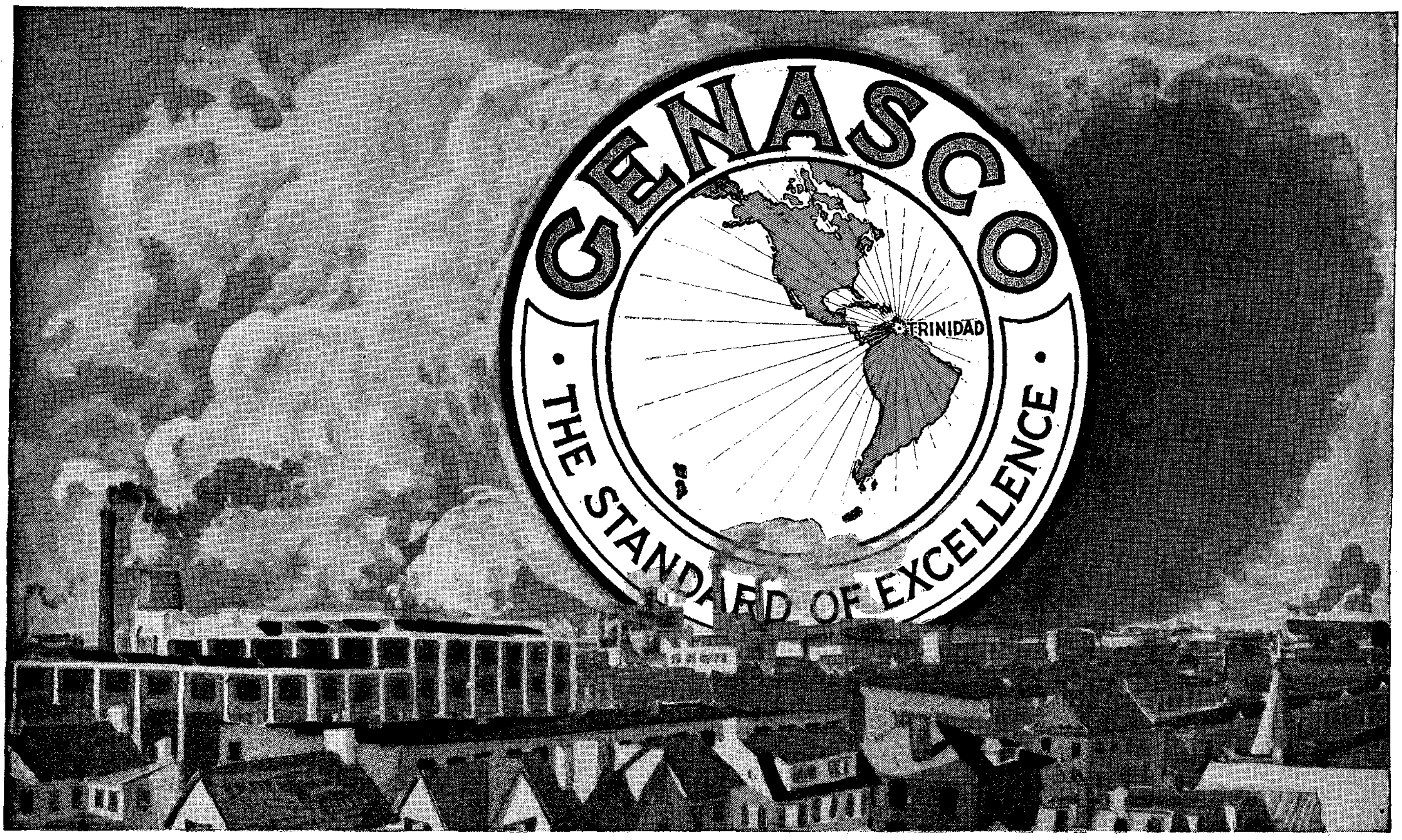
> President Wilson had to be conciliated, and this was the last and the greatest of the fourteen points on which he had set his heart and by which he was determined to stand or fall. And so he got his way. But it is a fact that only a man of his great power and influence and dogged determination could have carried the Covenant through that Peace Conference. Others had seen with him the great vision, others had perhaps given more thought to the elaboration of the great plan. But his was the power and the will that carried it through. The Covenant is Wilson's souvenir to the future of the world. No one will ever deny him that honor.
>
> The honor is very great, indeed, for the Covenant is one of the great creative documents of human history. The Peace Treaty will fade into merciful oblivion, and its provisions will be gradually obliterated by the great human tides sweeping over the world. But the Covenant will stand as sure as fate. Forty-two nations gathered round it at the first meeting of the League at Geneva. And the day is not far off when all the free peoples of the world will gather round it. It must succeed, because there is no other way for the future of civilization. It does not realize the great hopes born of the war, but it provides the only method and instrument by which in the course of time those hopes can be realized. Speaking as one who has some right to speak on the fundamental conceptions, objects, and methods of the Covenant, I feel sure that most of the present criticism is based on misunderstandings. These misunderstandings will clear away, one by one the peoples still outside the Covenant will fall in behind this banner, under which the human race is going to march forward to triumphs of peaceful organization and achievement undreamed of by us children of an unhappier era. And the leader who, in spite of apparent failure, succeeded in inscribing his name on that banner has achieved the most enviable and enduring immortality. Americans of the future will yet proudly and gratefully rank him with Washington and Lincoln, and his fame will have a more universal significance than theirs.

A rebuttal of the charge that American opposition to Wilson has been dictated by personal feeling, by "hatred," as it is sometimes charged, is furnished by the New York *Tribune*. The *Tribune's* statement may also serve as a valedictory from "the other side," now victoriously in power at Washington:

> Curious it is how the delusion persists that any one not able to agree with the ex-President has been controlled by unworthy motives. No effort is made to present evidence supporting this ugly charge. Its promulgators are satisfied merely to make it. The criticism complained of has been, for the most part, restrained and respectful. But instead of hearing any answer, the critics are angrily told that they are mean and contemptible, creatures of malignant personal rancor and splenetic fury.
>
> Mr. Wilson is not and has not been hated. Often he has not been understood, and often, when he has been understood, his course has not been approved, but this creates no presumption of enmity. On the contrary, the discrimination and particularity his critics have displayed and their avoidance of reckless denunciation show his opponents have, in many respects, great regard for him.
>
> If brickbats were thrown in the Treaty discussion, who began the sorry practise? At Boston, on the first return from Europe, instead of being wrestled with in sweet reasonableness, the dissentients learned they were "narrow, egoistic, provincial spirits, incapable of raising themselves above the lowest horizon." Similar information was conveyed to them in the Metropolitan Opera-house address and reiterated during the tour across the country.
>
> No one will claim all the breadth of view was the exclusive possession of either side or that partizanship marked only one. But to say hatred is the chief cause of Mr. Wilson's discomfiture is to betray the very narrowness which is denounced.
>
> Mr. Wilson has left office with the good wishes of his fellow citizens. Their hearts go out to him in his physical affliction, and, tho his leadership has not been accepted, there is admiration for his proud and indomitable spirit. The general rectitude of his intentions is conceded and there is no denial of his great intellectual gifts. His personality is a fascinating puzzle, for tho it may be true, as he has said, that his mind is a single-track one, his deeper psychology is many-tracked. One may oppose without hating such an adversary.

The Manchester (England) *Guardian* supplies this eloquent tribute by cable to the New York *Times:*

> Mr. Wilson leaves the White House a failure in the world's sight, but still a man who failed while trying to do a noble thing at a time when most of those about him were bent on success in doing somewhat base things. A thrill of joy and pride, such as never came again, went through the huge British Army in France on the day when the news spread that Germany had sued for peace on the basis of Mr. Wilson's famous fourteen points. That was the victory for which our armies had fought. The fourteen points exprest more nearly than any other utterance of any Allied statesman the generous passion which in 1914 had called Englishmen into the field faster than their Government could buy food and clothes for them.
>
> In the fourteen points the one honest attempt was made to turn into act the eloquence which had drawn hundreds of thousands of simple, enthusiastic persons to die willingly for the ideals that it held up before them. Had Mr. Wilson had persuasive strength equal to his clarity of vision he might have dominated at Paris the little crowd of postwar imitators of prewar Germany. But his lack of strength and skill is no slur upon his honor. At any rate, he fought to the best of his powers for what the mass of the British Army fought for. If ever he comes to Europe again, he at any rate can face the grave of our Unknown Warrior in Westminster with nothing to be ashamed of.



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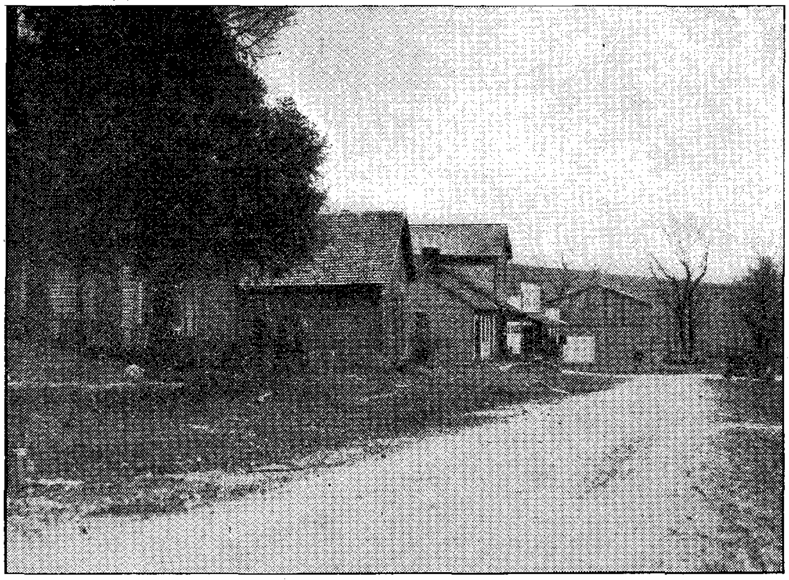
THE NEW HUB OF THE UNITED STATES

WHEN THE CENSUS BUREAU a short time ago completed its herculean task of counting noses within the borders of Uncle Sam's domain, it announced that the exact center of population was where "the parallel of latitude of 39 degrees 10 minutes and 21 seconds north intersects the meridian of longitude of 86 degrees 43 minutes 15 seconds west." It required high-priced engineers, aided by complicated instruments and many bewildering mathematical formulas, to figure out the precise location of this intersection, which is to be designated by a stone marker. For all practical purposes, however, the new hub of our country is the village of Whitehall, Owen County, Indiana, or, more specifically, the modest home of one "Uncle Jimmie" Herrin on the edge of that village. Whitehall is about 8.3 miles southeast of the town of Spencer, the county seat of Owen County, and about nine miles directly west of Bloomington, the seat of the State University of Indiana. It is an infinitesimal burg of only forty-three inhabitants and has never before enjoyed the distinction of being on the press wires all over the country. Tho small, it is a highly prosperous place, being the center of an enterprising trucking and huckstering district. "Early in the morning the men leave in their huckster wagons to pick up the produce in the country thereabouts, and often do not return until late at night," says Curtis Hodges in the New York *Evening Post*, in a brief description of the village. He continues:

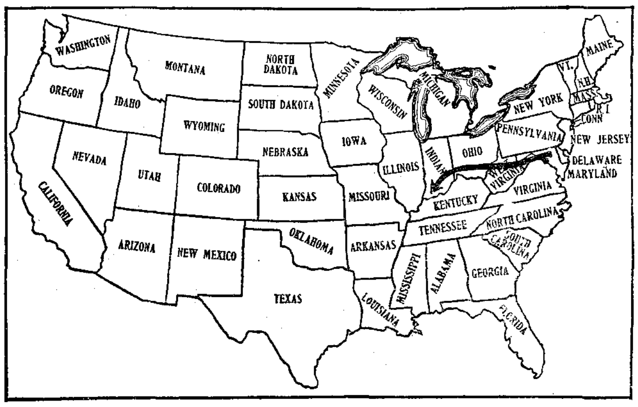


By courtesy of "The Indianapolis News."

SMALL BUT DISTINGUISHED.

Whitehall, Indiana, is the center of population of the United States, according to the 1921 census. Its own population is placed at forty-three.

> The oldest resident of Whitehall is Grandma Livingston. She is eighty-three years of age. All of Grandma's children and grandchildren have grown up and gone away. Some of them live as far away as the Pacific coast. So she finds her greatest entertainment in sitting by the open door of her two-room house or in winter-time by her window and watching the people pass along the main street of Whitehall.
>
> Grandma's uncle laid out Whitehall one hundred years ago. And there is an interesting story about how the place came to be called Whitehall.
>
> Years ago, when the Indians roamed in the woods and while game in plenty was to be found in the swamps along White River, it appears that the village had no name at all. Then there came to the place a trader named Neal Hall. He started a general store and came to be one of the prominent citizens. Later a great many stone-quarries were opened up in Owen County and the stone was noticeable for its immaculate whiteness. So in honor of the leading citizen and the new product of the Owen County hills the village that was destined for later fame was called Whitehall. It seems a rather far-fetched reason for attaching a British sounding name to an Indiana village, but that is the story told by the oldest citizen. And how are you going to disprove it?
>
> There are two big days each week in Whitehall. One is Grinding day and the other is Cream day. On Grinding day the citizens in the country roundabout bring their grain to the Whitehall mill to be made into meal or flour. On Cream day trucksters come from near-by centers and purchase Whitehall's milk and cream.
>
> The village has no post-office, but it has a dozen rural mail-boxes lined up along the main street. Each morning when the rural mail-carrier arrives the citizens come from their houses to see who on that day is to be favored with mail.
>
> Whitehall is set on the side of a hill. It is about nine miles directly west of Bloomington, the seat of the State University of Indiana. It is something like fifty miles southwest of Indianapolis.
>
> Owen County is largely an agricultural territory. But there are also a good many hills that are suitable for grazing. In the early days hogs and cattle were taken away to the market in great numbers, being driven to Indianapolis on foot. To-day the county is very well supplied with transportation facilities.
>
> Owen County and the village of Whitehall now take their places in the Indiana hall of fame along with Hancock County, which was the birthplace of James Whitcomb Riley; Marion County (Indianapolis), which has produced Meredith Nicholson and Booth Tarkington; the town of Brook, in Northwestern Indiana, where George Ade holds forth; Sullivan County, where National Chairman Hays, of the Republican party, lives and stays a small part of the time, and Whitley County, the home of Vice-President Marshall. And, by the way, Owen County is only a short distance removed from Sullivan County, the home of Mr. Hays.



THE WESTWARD TREND OF POPULATION.

The black arrow shows how the population has steadily moved west since 1790, the first year an enumeration was had. The center of population then was 23 miles east of Baltimore; in 1800 it was 18 miles west of that city; in 1810, 40 miles northwest of Washington; in 1820, 16 miles north of Woodstock, Va.; in 1830, 19 miles west of Moorefield, W. Va.; in 1840, 16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.; in 1850, 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.; in 1860, 20 miles south of Chillicothe, O.; in 1870, 48 miles east by north of Cincinnati; in 1880, 8 miles west by south of Cincinnati; in 1890, 20 miles east of Columbus, Ind.; in 1900, 6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind.; in 1910, at Bloomington, Ind.; and in 1920 at Whitehall, Owen County, Ind., near the Kentucky border.

The movement of the center of the population of the United States has been westward ever since the first center was established near Baltimore in 1790, one hundred and thirty years ago. Indiana has held this center for more than thirty years. During the decade ending with 1920 it moved only some 9.8 miles westward and about a fifth of a mile north from Bloomington, where it was placed by the census of 1910. Just what is meant by the "center of population" is explained in the New York *Times*, which quotes a statement of the Census Bureau as follows:

> The center of population may be considered as the center of gravity for the population of the United States, that is to say, if the surface of the United States be regarded as a rigid, level plane, without weight, but having the population distributed thereon as at

THE MAN: E. J. Delfraisse, of the Q R S Music Company, says:

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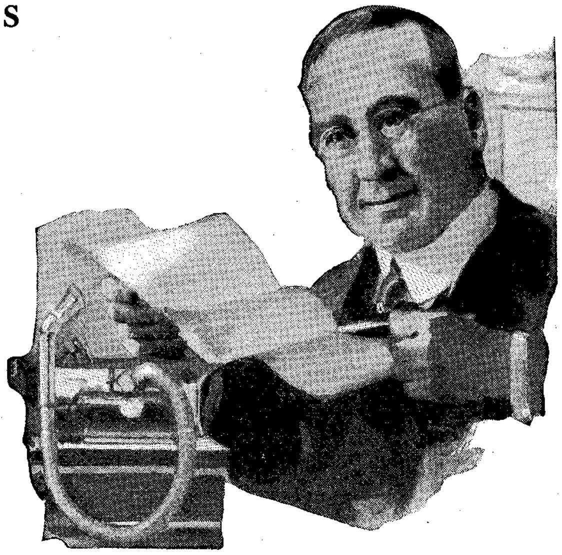

THE GIRL: Miss Adele L. Kane, of the Q R S Music Company, says:

"No more last-minute rush for me. I get a good part of the letters written while the boss is still dictating. That's easier, and there's less possibility of errors than when transcribing is crowded into the late afternoon. I like The Dictaphone."

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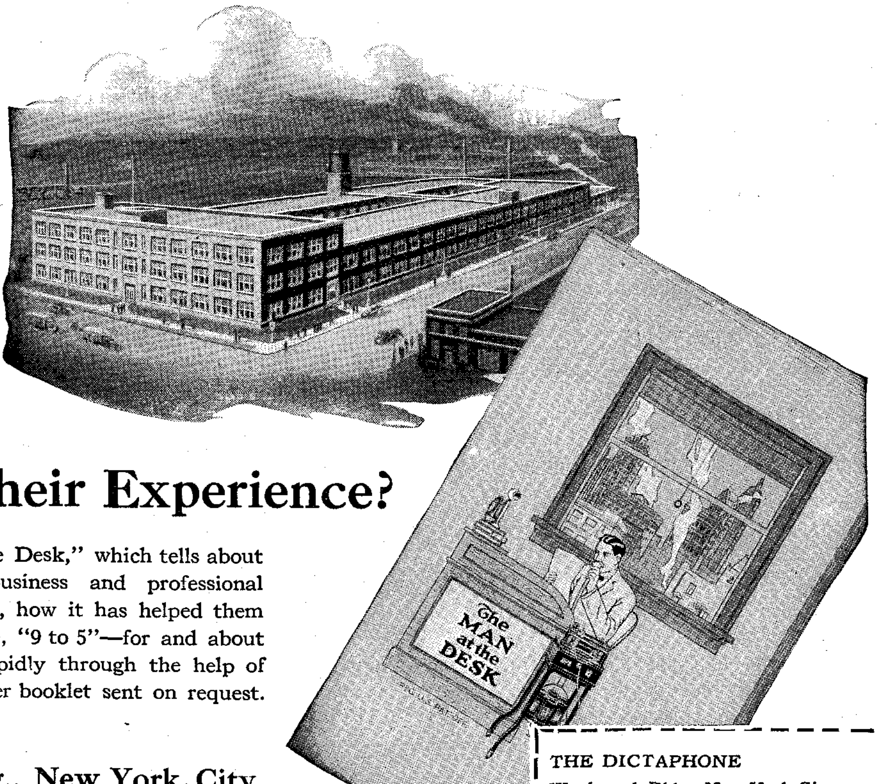
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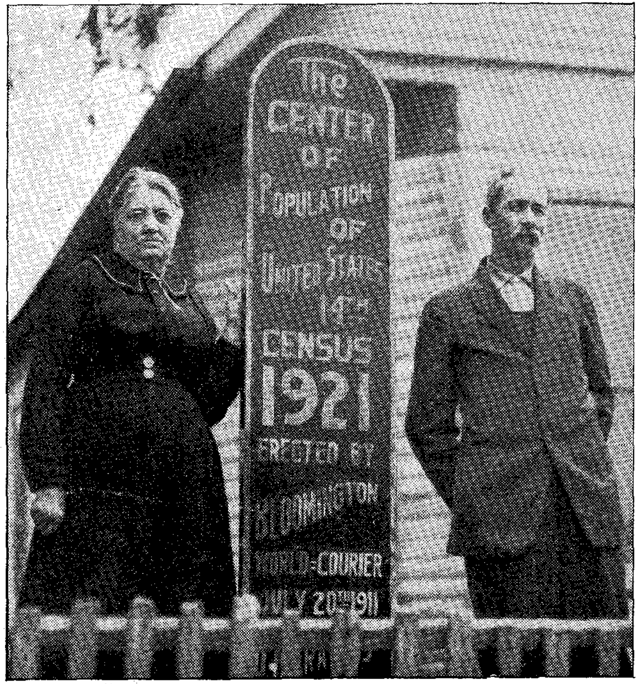
present, each individual inhabitant, being assumed to have the same weight as every other inhabitant, would exert a pressure on any given point in the plane directly proportional to his distance from that point. The center of gravity for this plane, or the pivotal point on which it would balance, is the point referred to by the term "center of population." That being the case, the cities of Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, with a combined population of 1,398,661, exert a greater influence on the location of the center of population than the cities of Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, with a combined population of 5,197,624.


The CENTER OF POPULATION OF UNITED STATES 14th CENSUS 1921 ERECTED BY BLOOMINGTON WORLD-COURIER JULY 20 1911

By courtesy of "The Indianapolis News."

AT THE HUB OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Herrin, on whose forty-acre farm at Whitehall, Indiana, the exact center of population is located.

The same paper also furnishes information as to the rate at which the center of population has moved since it was first established. We read:

> After the first census of 1790 the center of population switched from twenty-three miles east of Baltimore to eighteen miles west of that city, and in another decade it passed to forty miles northwest by west of Washington. By 1830 it moved to what is now the State of West Virginia, remaining within that State until 1860, when it pushed beyond the West Virginia boundary into Ohio, twenty miles south of Chillicothe. Ohio held the center until 1890, it leaving the neighborhood of Chillicothe to go forty-eight miles east by north of Cincinnati in 1870, and ten years later to eight miles west by south of the same city. In 1890 the center was twenty miles east of Columbus, Ind. In 1900 the point was six miles southeast of Columbus, proceeding to Bloomington in 1910.
>
> It is California that has pulled the center westward, one other thing for the native sons to be proud of. The increase of more than 1,000,000 in the population of that State in the last decade, a greater growth than in the previous ten years, 1900–10, was the principal cause. The growth of the Pacific-coast States has been a steady impulse. They actuated the westward trend, in the decade of 1900–10 also, for at that time the combined population of the cities of San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, and Sacramento—906,016—exerted as great an influence on the center as did the combined population of Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore—2,778,078. In other words, California being so far at the edge of the board or table is able to keep it level, despite the much greater population-weight of the Eastern seaboard.

Speaking for California, the Oakland (Cal.) *Tribune* comments:

> It is of unique interest, and perhaps amusing to San Francisco, that Los Angeles County, the Pacific coast "city" of greatest population, leads the State in the number of farms—12,446, as compared with 7,919 in 1910. San Francisco County has 98 farms, compared with 157 in 1910. Alameda County has 2,778 farms, an increase of 356 in ten years.
>
> Perhaps the census returns give a picture of an abnormal condition in farming in the Eastern and Middle West States. Many farms in those sections were abandoned during the war because of the migration of workers to the industrial centers. But it is evident that agriculture in the older States has about reached the limit of expansion and that future increases must be looked for in the West, Southwest, and the Pacific coast.

The center of population still has several miles to travel before it will catch up with the geographical center of the country. This is located in northern Kansas, ten miles north of Smith Center, the county seat of Smith County. It is rather surprizing to learn that "The West" doesn't begin before one has passed this point, when it is recalled that many Easterners think of Chicago as "West." However, in Denver they speak of Kansas City as "the East."

EUROPEAN WOMEN SEEKING HUSBANDS, HOMES, AND HAPPINESS IN AMERICA

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND alien women have landed on American shores since the war was over, and immigration officials say that by the end of 1921 the number will have been augmented by another half million. They come, these fair invaders, from the sections of the Old World that are short several million men as a result of the war, and the quest of most of them in this land of abundant males is husbands. They began coming over almost as soon as the armistice was signed and have been coming ever since in constantly growing numbers. Within the last few months the matter has received careful consideration on the part of the officials of Uncle Sam. They began asking the reason for this tremendous annual migration of women of other nations, and also what was to be done about it. To find answers a search of the census records was instituted, which is probably the first time in history that such dry-as-dust data came to the aid of Dan Cupid. The result was a mass of information regarding conditions in this country that might be published in pamphlet form under some such title as "The Romantic Possibilities of the United States," and would make interesting reading. The data unearthed by the census investigators revealed, for instance, that in the United States, as a whole, there are 106 males for every 100 females. In some sections, particularly along the Atlantic seaboard, the women outnumber the men, but in most other parts of the country, notably in the West, the reverse is the case, and the matrimonial opportunities in these sections open to the seeker after home, husband, and happiness are excellent and plentiful.

The subject of the migration of women engaged the attention of European statesmen long before America took up the question. Even before 1914 Europe had an excess of women and girls in its population. This situation was intensified by the war. A French statesman recently estimated that in his country there are now 1,000,000 women for whom there are no mates, while similar conditions exist also in England, Italy, Germany, and Austria. Various remedial measures were proposed, among them the establishment of government matrimonial agencies and advertising in America for young men to emigrate to Europe. In the meantime the women, having learned initiative and enterprise during the war, were doing some planning themselves. Being great believers in direct action and the taking of short cuts to attain their ends, it occurred to them that the way for a woman to get a husband is to go where husbands abound, and they straightway set out to act upon that idea. Instinctively, as it were, their thoughts turned to America. To quote a writer in the New York *Herald:*

> In America there were men, and young men and young women mingled and were friends. There were few restrictions on social pleasantries. Furthermore, in America young girls and women worked and earned money to support themselves. They visited theaters, the public parks, and restaurants, and, when necessary, without male escorts. Men, it seemed, were unnecessary to free enjoyment of social facilities in America. On the other hand, there were many, many men there, and if one were pretty,

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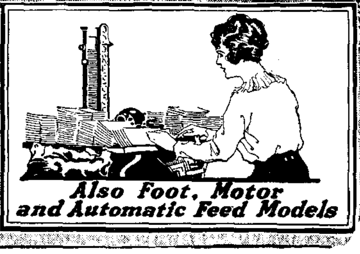

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Keeps Wholesaler's Sales Normal

> "*Since business depression, our Addressograph has been going top speed. By its help we have maintained our normal volume of sales and look on the Addressograph as a partner in the business.*"—FREY & SON, Wholesale Grocers, Baltimore.

"Buck up! The sun still shines! Buyers may strike but they won't stop eating." That's the kind of messages Frey & Son's Addressograph has been flashing to their dealers since Fighting Salesmanship replaced pink tea order-takers! Of course Frey dealers bucked up! Shot back orders! So will your buyers if you go after them aggressively and frequently, with this $57.50 Ribbon-Print Addressograph. But "how can you sell 'em if you don't tell 'em."

Saves This Factory from Shut Down

While others less prepared for the Buyers' Market have been crying for trade Sherwin-Williams, Fred Mann's North Dakota Store and many more have been *WINNING ORDERS* with their Addressographs! Witness—

> "*Our Addressograph has enabled us to continue manufacturing washing machines while other plants have been closed for months.*"—D. M. COX, Sales Prom. Mgr., Grinnell Washing Machine Co., Grinnell, Ia.

No Sales Slump for This Retailer

"Business is good *RIGHT NOW* if you go after it as we do with the Addressograph"—Scores of fighting firms replied to our recent inquiry to Addressograph customers in many different lines, for instance—

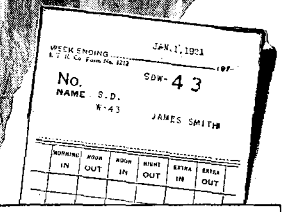
> "*Our business increased 50% last year due to the Direct Mail advertising we did with the Addressograph. This year we expect as great an increase in spite of retrenchment by everyone.*"—D. M. ROBINSON'S DEPT. STORE, Alma, Mich.

And if You Want Orders Try it FREE

Send 30 names and addresses from your ledgers, telephone directory, or Dun's. We'll "type" them on "trial" Addressograph plates in exact typewriter type—and ship 'em with this $57.50 Ribbon-Print Addressograph. Use it for "filling in" sales letters—addressing circulars, price lists, etc. If you don't buy, return FREIGHT COLLECT. No obligation. Just good business.

No Other Device Has SO Many Different Uses

The same Addressograph reduces namewriting costs, stops errors and speeds up your collection—payroll—shipping—dividend—cost keeping and other work!

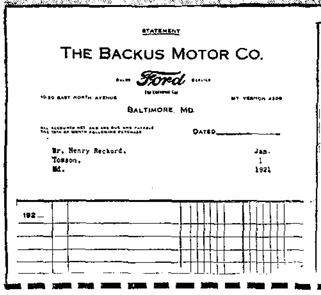


WEEK ENDING JAN. 1, 1921
I. T. R. Co. Form No. 3212 192

No. SDW-43

NAME S.D.
W-43
JAMES SMITH

MORNING IN	NOON OUT	NOON IN	NIGHT OUT	EXTRA IN	EXTRA OUT



STATEMENT

THE BACKUS MOTOR CO.

SALES Ford SERVICE

10-20 EAST NORTH AVENUE

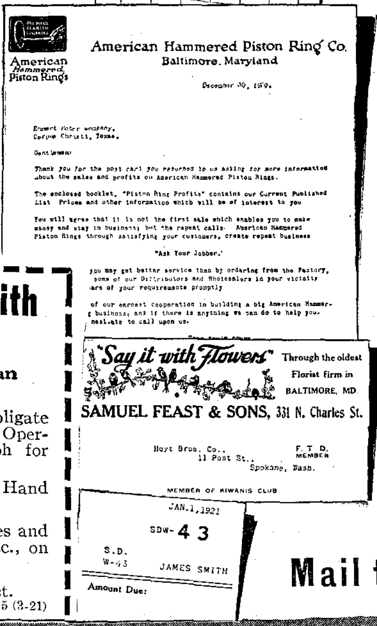
BALTIMORE, MD.

DATED

Mr. Henry Reckord,
Towson,
Md.

Jan.
1
1921

192



American Hammered Piston Rings

American Hammered Piston Ring Co.
Baltimore, Maryland

December 30, 1920.

Emmert Motor Company,
Corpus Christi, Texas.

Gentlemen:

Thank you for the post card you returned to us asking for more information about the sales and profits on American Hammered Piston Rings.

The enclosed booklet, "Piston Ring Profits" contains our Current Published List Prices and other information which will be of interest to you

You will agree that it is not the first sale which enables you to make money and stay in business, but the repeat calls. American Hammered Piston Rings through satisfying your customers, create repeat business

"Ask Your Jobber."

you may get better service than by ordering from the Factory, some of our Distributors and Wholesalers in your vicinity are of your requirements promptly

of our earnest cooperation in building a big American Hammered business, and if there is anything we can do to help you, hesitate to call upon us.

"Say it with Flowers" Through the oldest Florist firm in BALTIMORE, MD

SAMUEL FEAST & SONS, 331 N. Charles St.

Hoyt Bros. Co.,
11 Post St.,
Spokane, Wash.

F. T. D.
MEMBER

MEMBER OF KIWANIS CLUB

JAN. 1, 1921

SDW-43

S.D.
W-43
JAMES SMITH

Amount Due:

Mail This Coupon with Your Letterhead

To Addressograph Co., 915 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

☐ As it won't cost us anything nor obligate us to buy, ship on approval Hand Operated Ribbon-Print Addressograph for 10 days' trial.

☐ Have salesman demonstrate Hand Addressograph he carries with him.

☐ Send samples of 1¼c Blank Plates and tell how we can "type" names, etc., on them in our office.

☐ Send new 1921 catalog and price list.

915 (3-21)

Mail the Coupon—or Wire, Phone or Write for

Free Trial Now!

GENERAL OFFICES: 915 Van Buren Street, Chicago

FACTORIES: Chicago—Brooklyn—London

Sales Offices and Service Stations

Allentown, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga.
Birmingham, Ala.
Baltimore, Md.
Boston, Mass.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Dallas, Texas
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Iowa
Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, Minn.
El Paso, Texas
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Houston, Texas
Indianapolis, Ind.
Kansas City, Mo.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Newark, N. J.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N. Y.
Omaha, Neb.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Portland, Ore.
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Francisco, Calif.
Seattle, Wash.
Spokane, Wash.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Toledo, Ohio
Washington, D. C.

Canada: 70 Bay Street, TORONTO—Ottawa—Montreal—Winnipeg

chic—why, who knew what might happen? Some man might want to get married.

The steamship companies began to enlarge their accommodations for women. In the first rush of immigrants to the United States after the armistice women came to a large extent in the steerage. They were of the type made familiar at big American ports by bright shawls and many irregular-sized bundles as baggage. But gradually the women immigrants began to invade the second-class cabins of the big Atlantic liners. Then their numbers increased among the first-cabin passengers until the number of women traveling alone now is remarkable.

At present women are flocking into the United States at the rate of 1,300 for every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays. They form nearly 50 per cent. of the total volume of immigration, which during 1921 will total approximately 1,200,000 persons. Before the war less than thirty in each 100 of arriving immigrants were women. Most of these were middle-aged.

The immigration reports now, however, show that in some nationalities the women constitute nearly half of the total arrivals. Italian women form 49 per cent. of the total number of arrivals from that country, while the English arrivals are 48.7 per cent. women, the French an even 48 per cent., and the Scotch, 47.9 per cent. These are the war-torn countries. A far smaller percentage of women are coming from the countries which did not engage in the war, as follows:

Portugal, 27 per cent.; Scandinavian, 41 per cent.; and Spain, 13 per cent. In the neutral countries men form a larger proportion of the population.

The reports, official and unofficial, indicate that a very large proportion of the women now flocking to the United States from the war-torn countries are under thirty years of age and single. Those arriving from the neutral countries, however, for the most part seem to have domestic ties.

But there is unmistakable evidence that the women of Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, and France now hastening to America are seeking husbands. From all facts available in government departments here their chances are excellent of achieving success in their romantic quest. The United States, it would appear, during the next few years is slated to become the world's matrimonial center.

This writer goes on to show what chance these damsels have of forming a matrimonial alliance in this country. Figures are cited that shed light on the romantic possibilities in our land. We read:

The present population of the United States, on the basis of the 1920 count, is in round figures 105,000,000 souls. Approximately 67 per cent. of this total is, at any given period, represented by adults. The United States now has approximately 70,350,000 adults. The single or unmarried proportion of the total population is a practically fixt figure, so that the United States now includes within its borders about 24,700,000 unmarried adults of both sexes. Unmarried male adults total approximately 14,000,000 and the unmarried females 10,500,000. This would seem to indicate the presence of 3,500,000 unmarried males, who might be rated as confirmed bachelors, unable ever to marry because of a lack of sufficient women to go round. Recalling that women now are flocking to the United States at the rate of approximately 500,000 a year, it would seem that they might expect to continue their migration for seven years, with every possible chance in their favor of bringing matrimonial joy into the life of the confirmed American bachelor.

The Census Bureau, however, rates as adults all persons fifteen years of age and over. The excess of unmarried males, therefore, would seem more apparent than real on this basis. American men, it appears in another chapter of the Census Bureau romance reports, begin to think of matrimony early, translating their thoughts into romantic action at the age of twenty. Taking twenty as the age at which the American male becomes competent to take to wife a foreign bride, the United States now has approximately 10,000,000 unmarried males and 5,250,000 unmarried females over twenty. This puts the class of available confirmed bachelors at approximately 4,750,000. Analysis of the census returns shows that in the case of the Western cities there is a much larger proportion of men than in the East. In New York, for instance, the women are slightly in the majority. The same is true in Boston and Philadelphia, where the women outnumber the men in greater proportion than in any other Eastern city. Cities on the Atlantic seaboard would be poor hunting-grounds for the international invaders gunning for the American bachelor. Atlantic City seems to be in the class of the European cities, as are Philadelphia and New York. That famous resort now has 26,507 females to 24,200 males, or but 91 males for each 100 women. Matrimonial invaders should beware of Atlantic City. Similar warnings should be posted at Jacksonville, Fla., where the proportion is 96 males to 100 females; Baltimore, with 97 males to 100 females; Harrisburg, Pa., with 96 males to 100 females, and Nashville, Tenn., with 91 males to 100 females.

But Chicago, that jazz gateway to the West, may be said to be holding out a beckoning hand to Cupid's invaders with a proportion of 103 males to each 100 women. Chicago in the last census reported approximately 106 males to each 100 women. That, however, was ten years ago, and presumably Chicago has cast aside some of the characteristics of the great frontier West.

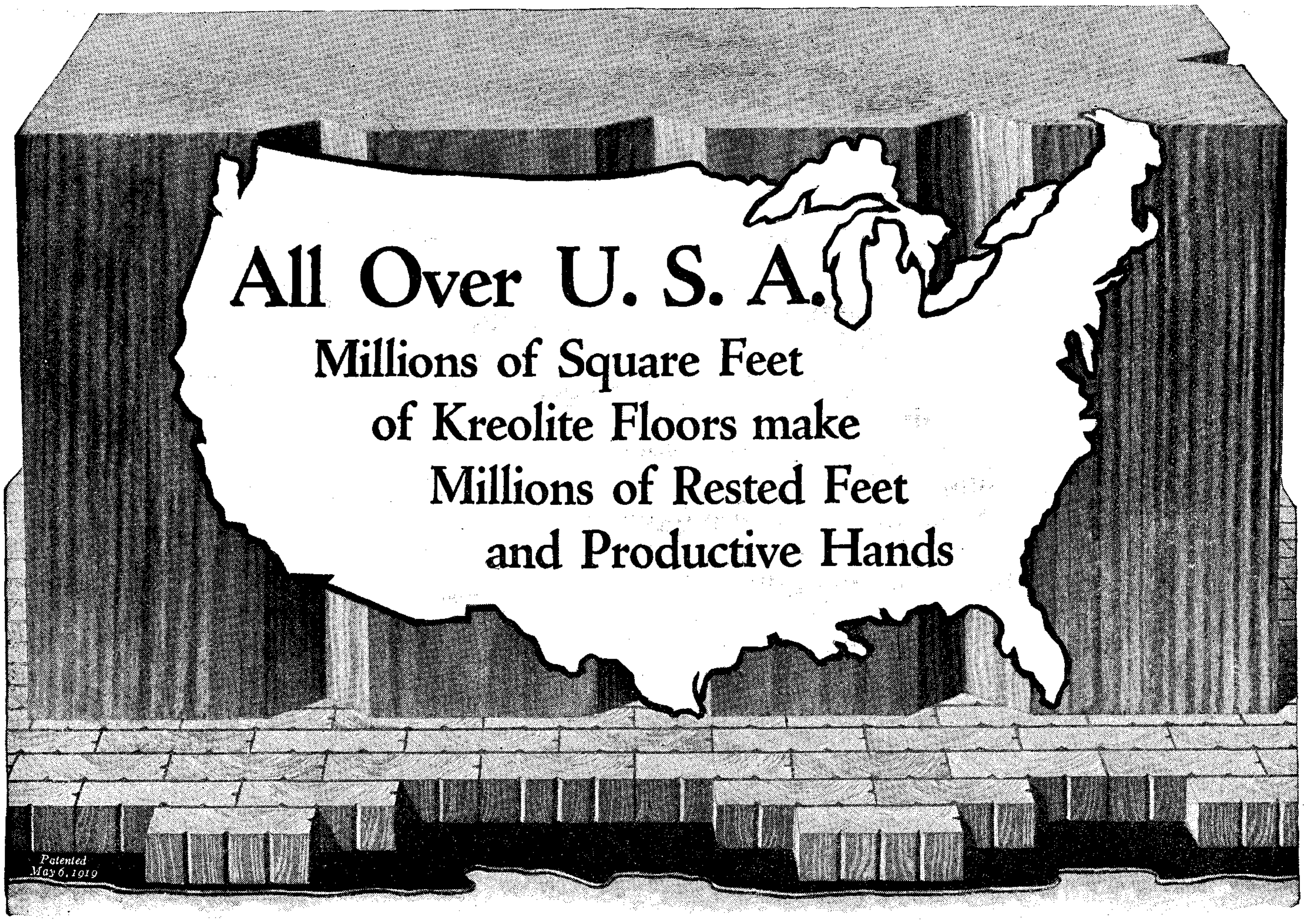
Kansas City stands in need of members of the feminine invaders, having more than 108 males to each 100 women. The actual figures are: Males, 51,811; females, 49,366. Going farther West through Colorado, taking in the Dakotas and Montana, and finally coming to a pause in balmy California, the huntress of the American bachelor would find the cities of those Far-Western States sadly lacking in the feminine influence. Seattle a few years ago had 177 males to each 100 women, but more recent counts place the disparity at less than 136 to 100. San Francisco is almost in the same class as Seattle, while Los Angeles is in little better situation. Los Angeles is the home of the famous movie bathing-girls. Whether this is a factor in attracting large numbers of males is a matter that the Census Bureau has not as yet investigated.

Taking all the reports available from the analysis of the 1920 census count—so far as it has proceeded at the Census Bureau, Gary, Ind., would seem to be doomed as the matrimonial center of the United States during the next few years. Gary, according to the most recent analysis, has a total of 31,819 males, as against only 23,559 females, which is a proportion of 135 to 100. Gary thus seems to be more sadly in need of the ministrations of romantic love than any other city in America despite the apparent alarming totals of the Pacific-coast cities.

Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the distribution of bachelors throughout the entire United States, four Western States seem to present the best matrimonial possibilities for the perplexed mademoiselle of France, the golden-tressed British maid, or the pink-cheeked lady late of the Scandinavian peninsula. These four Western States are Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, and Minnesota, where, according to the latest available census reports, nearly 40 per cent. of the population is listed as unmarried. This, of course, includes women, but males greatly predominate in the populations of these States.

A NEGRO MOSES AND HIS PLANS FOR AN AFRICAN EXODUS

A GORGEOUS IDEA and a gorgeous robe figure in most accounts of the vast project being engineered by the Honorable Marcus Garvey, who heads a movement to lead all Africans back to Africa. The idea comes first, of course, for it forms the basis of Mr. Garvey's project, but it seems the brilliant green and crimson robe helps a lot when the dusky leader, arrayed in this splendiferous garment, appears before his followers and in fiery speech reminds them of the wrongs they have suffered and explains his scheme to bring about a new era for the negro race. Garvey's plans have for their object no less an enterprise than to take the continent of Africa, organize it, develop it, arm it, and make it the defender of all the negroes in the world. The idea was first promulgated by the half-Egyptian, half-negro editor of *Africa and Orient Review*, published in London, from whom it is said Mr. Garvey borrowed it. It involves the founding of a great nation of blacks sufficiently powerful to protect every member of the negro race wherever found. The whites are protected all over the world, reasons Garvey. For instance, if a nephew of Uncle Sam comes to grief in any corner of the globe his benevolent avuncular guardian in the stovepipe hat and highwater pants comes to his rescue, always. But no power stands ready to rescue the negro, and so Mr. Garvey conceives his mission in life to be to start such a power. This is his scheme and to its realization he is devoting all his time and energy at the office of his promotion organization in New York City. Apparently his efforts are producing results, also, for we are told that in some three and a half years his followers have increased from hardly more than a score to 4,000,000 and that their number is being augmented daily. Garvey is branching out in other directions also, one of his enterprises including the nucleus of a steamship line known as the Black Star and consisting at the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Millions of Square Feet of Kreolite Floors make Millions of Rested Feet and Productive Hands
Patented May 6, 1919

KREOLITE Floors have established themselves as the *one* floor surface best qualified to meet every condition.

Yet we have aimed at something vastly higher than a factory floor as eminently successful as it is acceptable.

Behind the name "Kreolite" is a national service which stands for continual experimentation, careful laboratory determination and a search and research to render greater service to industry.

Two forces are always at work, building for "Kreolite," building for industry.

The one force is a staff of chemists, probing for more lasting preservatives.

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They know the broad general conditions of plant production—they know the proper conditions for health, safety and plant protection.

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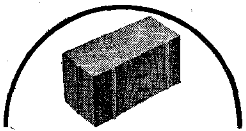
Write us about the Nation's Satisfactory Floor Surface—Kreolite, and avail yourself of the Nation's Factory Floor Service—Kreolite.

Upon request we will mail you our Kreolite Floor Book. Address inquiries to the Toledo Office.



We make the famous Kreolite Lug Wood Blocks for street pavements and bridges. Write for literature.

The Jennison-Wright Company, Toledo, Ohio

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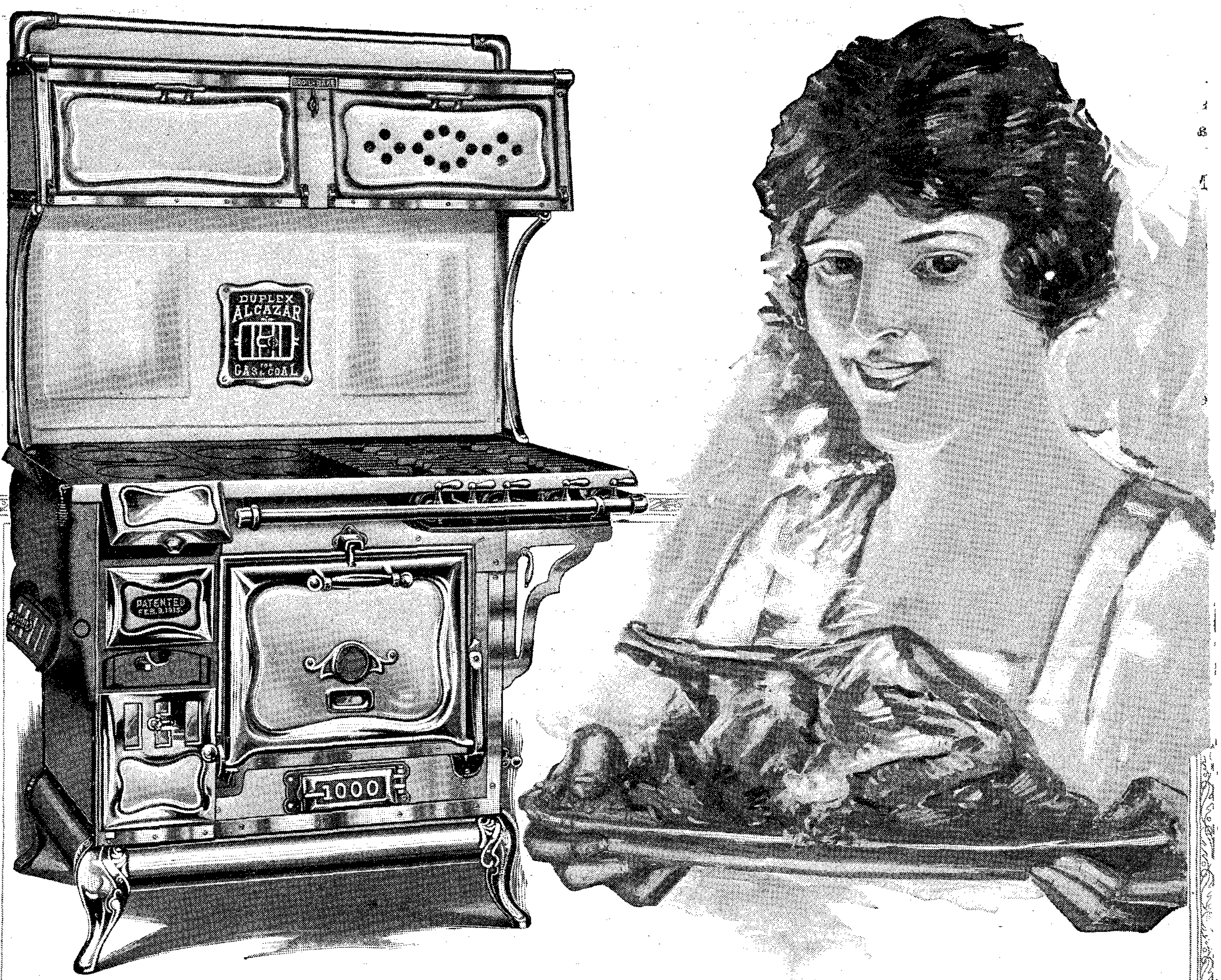
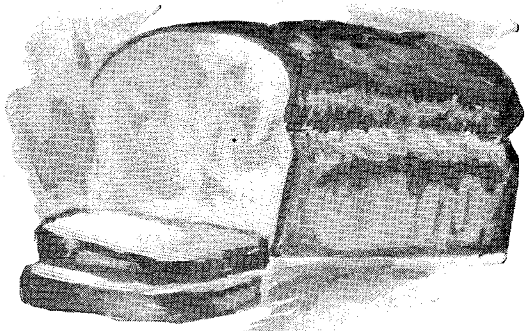




Better Cooking—Kitchen Comfort From the Three-Fuel Duplex Alcazar

You housewives appreciate what good cooking means; consequently you will welcome the Duplex-Alcazar, pioneer three-fuel range.

The Duplex-Alcazar is not only a thing of beauty and a joy forever, but the most practical cooking machine the industry has yet produced.

The Duplex-Alcazar is really two ranges in one. It burns gas and coal or wood, singly or together, changing from fuel to fuel instantly.

If the coal or wood fire proves slow, you can use gas, too. This perfect control of cooking temperatures is an insurance of cooking results.

In the winter you can cook with coal and wood and keep warm—in the summer you can cook with gas and keep the kitchen cool. Comfort the whole year around.

Do not be satisfied with imitations. The Duplex-Alcazar still leads all competition in beauty and performance.

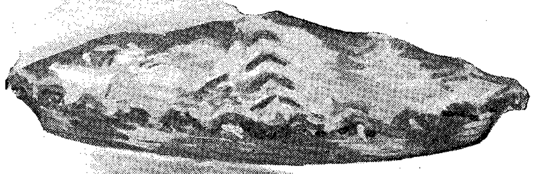
Sizes and styles to suit every kitchen and pocketbook. Sold by good retailers everywhere

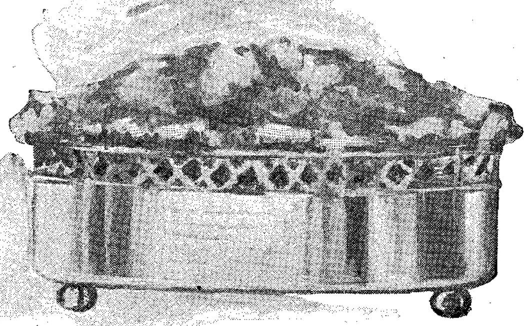
Write for Booklet

For districts where there is no gas, we furnish a Duplex-Alcazar which uses kerosene oil and coal or wood.

ALCAZAR RANGE & HEATER COMPANY
407 Cleveland Avenue Milwaukee, Wisconsin

THE DUPLEX ALCAZAR
TWO RANGES IN ONE





present time of two small steamers and an excursion boat. Marcus Garvey is a Jamaican, thirty-four years old, and described by Rollin Lynde Hartt in *The Independent* (New York) as "black, splendidly, bituminously black. A full-blooded, low-browed, heavy-jawed, woolly-pated African—the real thing." Mr. Hartt goes on:

> He glories in it. He rebukes his people for bleaching their skins, straightening their hair, and aping the white man. He would applaud the Zulus who, when presented to a native chieftain, say, "Hail to thee, O chief. Thou art black." When I suggested that certain negrophils in Massachusetts might be induced to put money into the Garvey movement, he said: "We don't want their money; this is a black man's movement." When I quoted a remark of Mr. Carl Akeley's to the effect that American negroes, once established in Africa, might revert to type, he rejoined: "We will take the risk. We mean to show what negroes can do for themselves. It is an experiment; we may lose out, but we may win out."

Garvey denied having made the statement, attributed to him, that Christ was a negro. "My belief is simply that Christ's ancestry included all races, so that he was Divinity incarnate in the broadest sense of the word," he explained. He also denied belief in an ancient and superb African empire that has decayed, adding, "I don't pretend to know about such matters." To quote Mr. Hartt further:

> President of the Black Star Line, president of the Negro Factories Corporation, president-general of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League, and Provisional President of Africa, Garvey tells his followers: "I am the equal of any white man; I want you to feel the same way. No one need think we are still the servile, bending, cringing people we were up to fifty-odd years ago in this country. We are a new people, born out of a new day in this country. We are born out of the bloody war of 1914–18. A new spirit, a new courage has come to us."
>
> His manner toward me, however, was modest and unassuming, I shall remember a carelessly drest, ill-shaven, soft-voiced negro hunched up at his desk and speaking in level tones, with rarely a gesture and then only of the expository sort. If his dark eyes burned, it was with an intellectual light. He seems strangely unemotional, perhaps because he has implicit faith in the rationality of his ideal and in its justice. "When the Jews said, 'We shall have Palestine,' we said, 'We shall have Africa.'"
>
> But on the platform he can be fiery.
>
> "During the world-war, nations were vying with each other in proclaiming lofty concepts of humanity. 'Make the world safe for democracy,' 'self-determination for smaller peoples' reverberated in the capitals of warring nations opposed to Germany. Now that the war is over, we find these same nations making every effort by word and deed to convince us that their blatant professions were mere meaningless platitudes never intended to apply to earth's darker millions. We find the minor part of humanity—the white people—constituting themselves lords of the universe and arrogating to themselves the power to control the destiny of the larger part of humanity. Such an attitude is indeed a curse. In Africa it takes the form of suppression of the right of the African to enjoy the fruits of his ancestral lands. In America it takes the form of lynching, disfranchisement, burnings, and the thousand and one petty insults born of arrogance and prejudice. So now comes the negro through the medium of the Universal Negro Improvement Association demanding the right and taking unto himself the power to control his own destiny. We are too large and great in numbers not to be a great people, a great race, and a great nation. I can not recall one single race of people as strong numerically as we are who have remained so long under the tutelage of other races. The time has now come when we must seek our place in the sun."
>
> That place is Africa, declares Garvey. "Without Africa the negro is doomed even as without America the North-American Indian was lost. We are not preaching any doctrine to ask all the negroes of Harlem and of the United States to leave for Africa. The majority of us may remain here, but we must send our scientists, our mechanics, and our artizans, and let them build railroads, let them build the great educational and other institutions necessary, and, when they are constructed, the time will come for the command to be given, 'Come home!'"

It was in line with this policy that fifteen negro surveyors, architects, builders, chemists, and physicians recently sailed from New York to Africa in Black Star liners. They were the pioneers of the African independence Garvey expects to establish on the Dark Continent. Their destination was Liberia, the negro republic on the west coast of Africa which Garvey plans to make the corner-stone of his All-African nation. From there he hopes to spread his propaganda until all the 400,000,000 negroes now in the world, according to Garvey, shall have been gathered under one banner. Mr. Garvey told Mr. Hartt how he expects to take over the African continent, most of which is now held by various European nations. In effect, his plans on this point seem to involve a sort of "watchful-waiting" policy. He has an idea that if the European Powers had their hands full elsewhere their African holdings would fall an easy prey to anybody disposed to appropriate them. As Garvey is quoted:

> "We can not tell how far distant is that day when the bugle-call will be heard, the bugle-call to another great world conflict. We can see discord brooding every day among the nations of the world. We can hear the rumbling of forthcoming wars. Methinks I can see the war-clouds of Europe—I give them ten years from now. Oh, I believe in time! I believe in time and I give them ten years to send up that war-smoke again. We are waiting for it. When it comes we young men are going to try what virtues there are in the materials they gave us to use in France, Flanders, and Mesopotamia. The life I could give in France and Flanders and Mesopotamia I can give on the battle-plains of Africa to raise the colors of the red, the black, and the green forever. Whether they desire to salute the flag to-day we do not care, but we will make them salute it to-morrow."

Mr. Hartt says he has found some difficulty in determining what the people of his own race think of Garvey. They seem to believe he is too idealistic and that his plans are too vast. But they all know about him and seem interested in his project. Then the writer gives his own impressions of this negro Moses:

> I find it a little difficult to determine what I myself think of Garvey. I laughed at first. Then I felt a sharp pang of sympathy. "A shame," I said, "that this rainbow-hued hope should have obsessed a poor, misguided, fanatical dreamer of a black man!" Hear how he speaks of it:
>
> "While in Washington I went to Mount Vernon to pay my homage and respect to the Father of American independence. On my way to Mount Vernon I saw automobiles and carriages and pedestrians all wending their way toward that place and when I got to the gate I saw great crowds of people going in and out. I followed the crowd and was shown the resting-place of the great hero of right. And as I gazed at that hallowed shrine a new thought, a new inspiration, came to me. It was the vision of a day—near, probably—when hundreds of other men and women will be worshiping at a shrine. This time the vision leads me to the shrine of some black man, the father of African independence."
>
> But the more I studied him the more I came to respect the moral dignity of his manhood. Says Garvey: "The hour has come for the negro to take his own initiative. It is obvious, according to the commonest principles of human action, that no man will do as much for you as you will do for yourself. Any race that has lost hope, lost pride and self-respect, lost confidence in self in an age like this, such a race ought not to survive. Two hundred and fifty years we have been a race of slaves; for fifty years we have been a race of parasites. Now we propose to end all that. No more fear, no more cringing, no more sycophantic begging and pleading; the negro must strike straight from the shoulder for manhood rights and for full liberty. Destiny leads us to liberty, to freedom; that freedom that Victoria of England never gave; that liberty that Lincoln never meant; that freedom, that liberty that will see us men among men, that will make us a great and powerful people."
>
> Coming from a representative of any other race, such utterances would command instant admiration. Must the negro alone cringe and cower? If not, then what will come of all this? Something splendid? Something tragic? Something ominous? Or possibly—nothing? For my own part I see in Garveyism two elements of large significance. It means that the negro is drawing away from the white race. Declares a Garveyite: "Lynchings and race riots all work to our advantage by teaching the negro that he must build a civilization of his own or forever remain the white man's victim," adding, "Race amalgamation must cease; any member of this organization who marries a white woman is summarily expelled."
>
> In the next place, it means that negroes are learning the practicality of united action. What course will that action next take? Thus far no harm has come of it, yet it is a new thing, quite; and, without a more than paradonable exaggeration, Garvey observes: "It has been said that the negro

Road-building in Georgia: the County of Richmond, when preparing stretches for paving, uses this truck on Goodyear Cord Tires to pull a grader. An un-retouched photograph

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GOODYEAR

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"We are now using truck pneumatics (Goodyear Cord Tires) in our road-building work. This they assist immensely by their ability to travel through loose soil and other treacherous going encountered before pavements are laid. In addition, they save fuel, oil, truck repairs. It is recognized locally that pneumatics on trucks help to keep good roads in good condition."—W. D. Roberts, for the County of Richmond, Georgia

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WHERE many a contractor's crew is busy preparing a fine highway, motor trucks on Goodyear Cord Tires are rendering such important aid as is described above.

Just as they quicken commercial delivery, so do the able pneumatics accelerate this industrial hauling which particularly requires their firm grip and easy-rolling qualities.

These virtues, made most practical by the strength of Goodyear Cord construction, enable prompt moving of dense, heavy paving materials through soft ground and up abrupt inclines.

Greatly reducing the toil involved, the cushioning pneumatics also safeguard drivers and trucks, and after a road is opened, they protect the smooth, efficient pavement itself.

Thus the pneumatic principle, as exemplified in these tires, makes possible a complete economy of motor transport and everywhere promotes the building of good roads.

Private records, detailing savings effected by Goodyear Cord Tires in varied hauling, are sent by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

SAVE DRIVERS · LOADS · TRUCKS · ROADS
Haul on Pneumatics

CORD TIRES

You Lose Money Every Day You're Without

THERMOS

The Bottle

THERMOS CARAFE

THERMOS PITCHER

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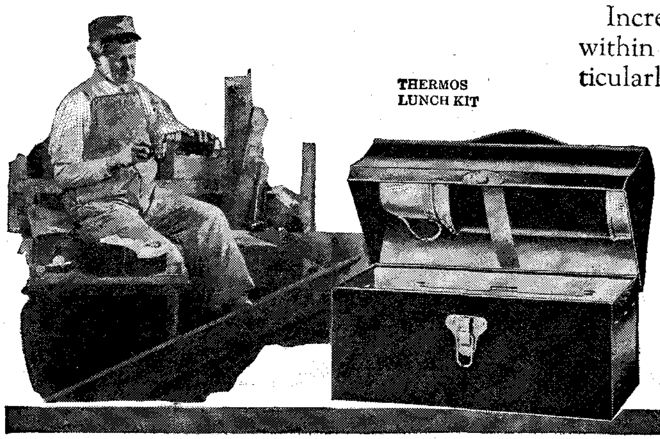

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has never yet found cause to engage himself in anything in common with his brother; but the dawn of a new day is upon us and we see things differently. We see now, not as individuals, but as a collective whole, having one common interest."

"INTERPRETING" JAPAN A PUZZLING JOB FOR THIS MAGAZINE MAN

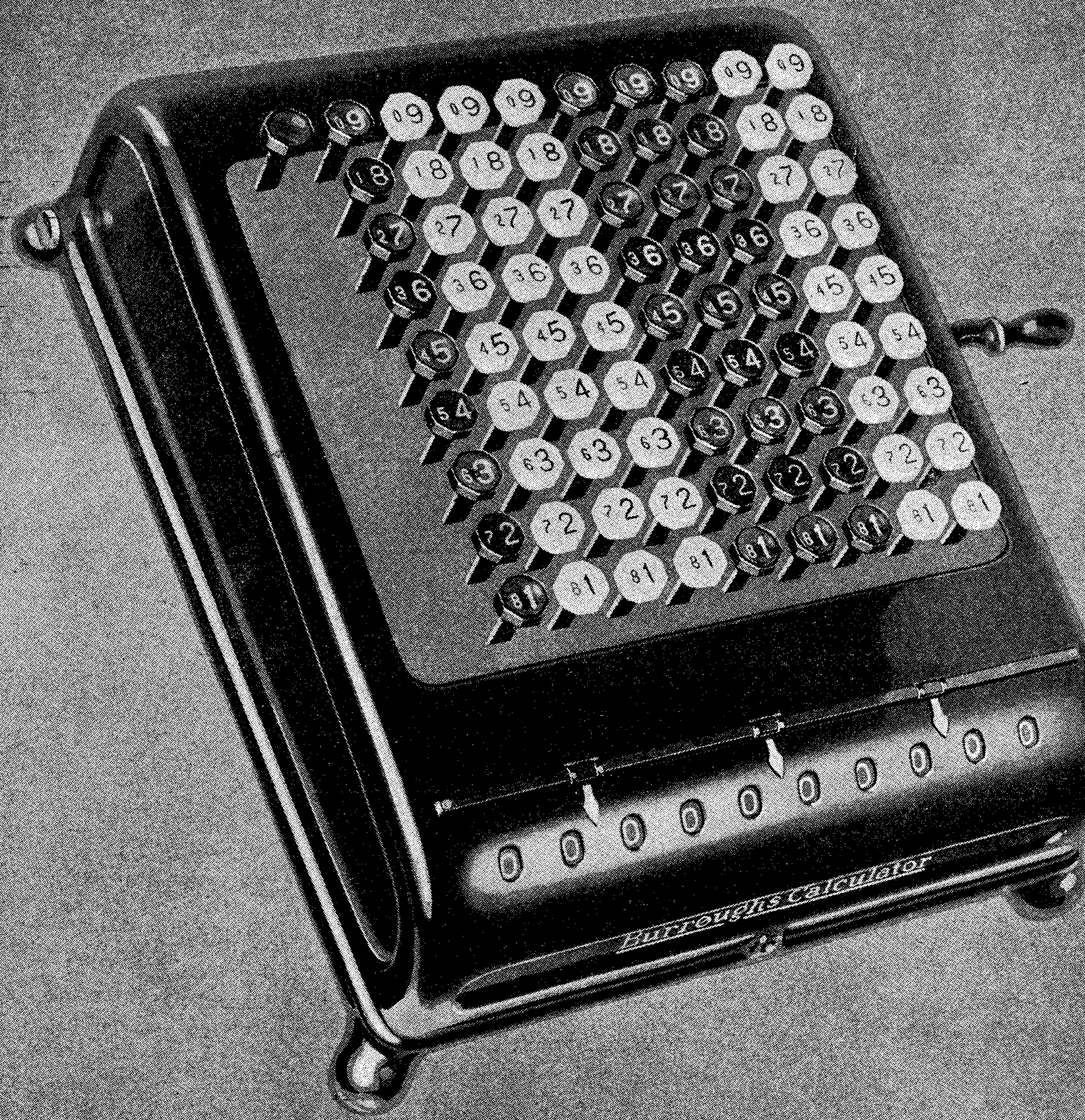
THE WESTERNER who seeks to understand the Japs and their country is advised by some experts to begin his study of them with a couple of months' stay in Korea, followed by at least a year's residence in China, and then to spend the rest of his life in Japan, living as the Japs do. If he lives long enough and uses his time well, it is suggested that this method will clarify his mind somewhat regarding the baffling Nipponese, tho it is by no means guaranteed to produce full comprehension. This idea of the difficulty of getting onto the little yellow men and their ways appears to be reflected in the experiences of Julian Street, as told in *McClure's* (New York), the magazine that recently startled the periodical world by resuming its prewar price of fifteen cents. After several weeks' stay there he styles Japan "The Isle of Complexities" and "The Isle of Contradictions," and he says that during his visit he has seen and heard more that was "new, strange, and charming" than he ever did in a like period before. In only one particular can he see a semblance of order in his notes. On the day of his arrival in Japan he started a list of things which, according to Western ideas, the Japanese do backward. This list, headed by the observation that Japanese books commence at the back, and that the lines run up and down instead of across the page, he seems to have kept up with some regularity, until now it has assumed considerable proportions. In this list it is mentioned that Jap boats are beached stern foremost; that horses are backed into their stalls; that keys turn in their locks in the reverse direction from that customary with us; that shoes instead of hats are checked at Jap theaters and restaurants; that instead of icing the national beverage they heat it in a kettle; that Japanese children are reckoned as one year old the day they are born. While Occidentals hate to think of getting old, Mr. Street tells us that the Japs often look forward to their declining years, knowing they will be kindly and respectfully treated, and old gentlemen and ladies are pleased at being called grandfather and grandmother. We are further informed that, incredible as it may seem, Japanese school and college boys never kill themselves playing football or any other game, but often wreck their health by overstudy and sometimes commit suicide when they fail in their exams. The rule of the road is to turn to the left, and for one chauffeur to overtake and pass another is considered an act of discourtesy. When in a line of autos one car is forced to stop, the others do not blow their horns raucously and dash by in delight and a cloud of dust, but all stop, and if they are eventually compelled to pass, the drivers apologize for so doing. "Of all differences, however," writes Mr. Street, "none is more pronounced than that of language." He continues:

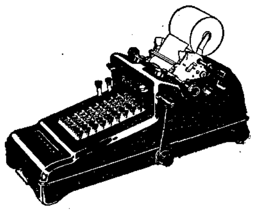
> In its structure the Japanese language is the antipodes of ours. Lafcadio Hearn declares that no adult Occidental can perfectly master it. "Could you learn all the words in the Japanese dictionary," he writes, "your acquisition would not help you in the least to make yourself understood in speaking, unless you learned also to think like a Japanese—that is to say, to think backward, to think upside down and inside out, to think in direction totally foreign to Aryan habit." The simplest English sentence translated word for word into Japanese would be meaningless and the simplest Japanese sentence, translated in the same way, equally so. To illustrate, I choose at random from my phrase-book: "Please write the address in Japanese." The translation is given as: *Doka Nihon no mōji de tokoro wo kaite kudasai.* But that sentence translated back into English, word for word, gives this result: "Of beseeching Japan of words with a place write please." And there is one word, *wo*, which is untranslatable, being a particle which, following the word *tokoro*, a "place," indicates it as the object of the verb.
>
> I shall mention but one more inversion. The Japanese use no profanity. If they wish to be insulting or abusive they omit the customary honorifics from their speech, or else go to the opposite extreme, inserting honorifics in a manner so elaborate as to convey derision.

With all their differences, however, Mr. Street concludes that after all we are much more of a piece with the Japanese than either they or we generally suppose. He says that in his early days in Japan he thought the difficulty he had in getting simple direct answers to his simple direct questions was due to the famous "Oriental Mind." He has given up that idea and has even come to believe there is no such thing as an Oriental Mind. Japanese brains are much like United States brains, he thinks, only they work differently because of differences in environment and training. He gives some illustrations:

> In a hotel in Kobe a lady of my acquaintance ordered orange-juice for breakfast. The Japanese boy—waiters and stewards are all "boys" in the Far East—presently returned to say that there was no orange-juice to be had that morning. But he added that he could bring oranges if she so desired.
>
> The Oriental Mind? Not at all. The Orient has no monopoly on stupid waiters. The same thing might have happened in our own country or another. And that is the test we should apply to every incident which we are inclined to attribute to some basic mental difference between the Orientals and ourselves.
>
> Once I thought I had the Oriental Mind fairly cornered, and had I not later chanced to discover my mistake I should probably be thinking so still.
>
> I was driving in an automobile with a Japanese gentleman, a director in a large pharmaceutical company. Presently we came to a place where a large building was being erected. The framework was already standing and was surrounded by screens or split bamboo which were attached to the scaffolding. Having noticed other buildings similarly screened, I asked about the matter.
>
> "Ah," said the gentleman. "The screens are to prevent the people on the streets from seeing what is going on inside."
>
> "But what goes on inside that they ought not to see?" I asked mystified.
>
> My informant gazed at me gravely for a moment through his large round spectacles. Then he said, as it seemed to me cryptically, "It is not thought best for the people to see too much."
>
> I pondered this answer for a moment, then noted it down in my little book, adding the memorandum, "The Oriental Mind!"
>
> Doubtless I should now be making weird deductions from that brown-eyed gentleman's explanation of the screens had I not chanced to mention the matter to a Japanese with whom I was more intimately acquainted.
>
> "But that is not correct," he said, smiling. "The screens are not there to prevent people from seeing in, but to prevent things from falling on their heads as they pass by."
>
> The bamboo screens, in other words, served precisely the protective purpose of the wooden sheds we erect over sidewalks before buildings in process of construction. The pharmaceutical gentleman did not know what they were for, just as we do not know the uses of a great many things we see daily on the streets of cities in which we live; he was anxious to be helpful to me; he did not wish to fail to answer any question I might ask him; so he guessed, and guessed wrong. But as any reporter can tell you, the practise of passing out the results of guessing in the guise of accurate information is by no means exclusively a Japanese practise. Reporters sometimes guess at things themselves, but that is not what I mean. I mean that a conscientious reporter now and then finds himself deceived by his information coming from some source he had supposed reliable.
>
> In writing about American towns and cities I have more than once been so deceived. An old inhabitant of Colorado told me that the altitude of Cripple Creek was so great that cats could not live there. Later, however, I learned that cats can perfectly well live in Cripple Creek despite the altitude.

A considerable portion of Mr. Street's article is devoted to a discussion of the women of Japan. They are exquisite creatures, he thinks, but he does not favor the restrictions placed upon them. He suggests that the more liberal attitude toward the sex in this country and the American woman's interest and share in public matters tend to produce a higher type of womanhood than does the Japanese system. Among other things the writer suggests that the legal status of married women in Japan should be improved. Upon marrying, a woman, under Japanese law, becomes incompetent, like a minor.





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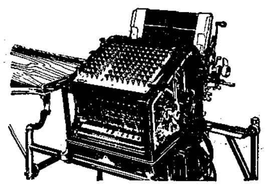

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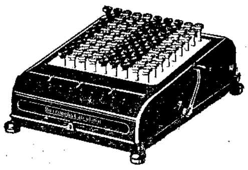

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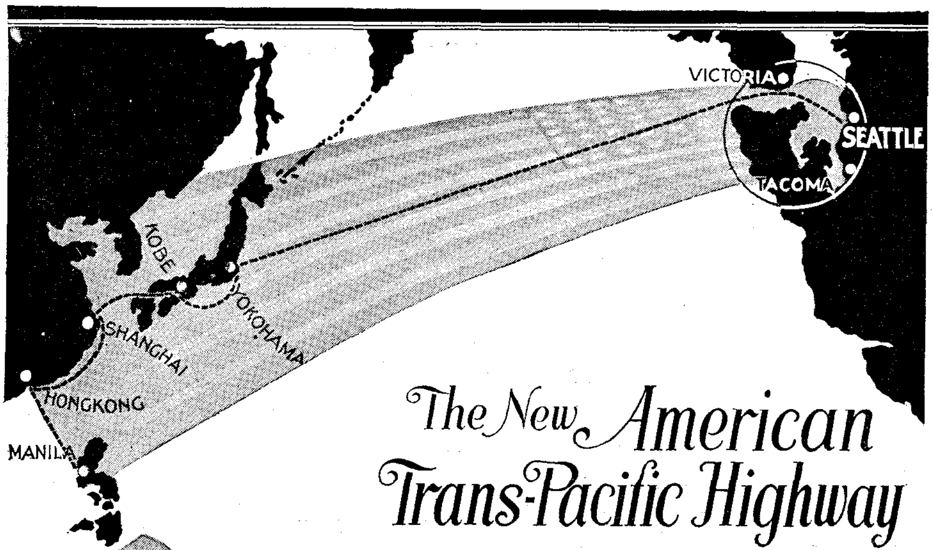

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

She can not own real estate, bring an action at law, or even accept or reject a gift without the consent of her husband. The Orient and the Occident are nowhere farther apart than in their marriage customs and views, says Mr. Street. Seldom do marriages for love occur in Japan, it seems, matches usually being brought about by older married couples who act as go-betweens. This custom is also referred to by Ishii Black, a Japanese writer, who says in *The Far East* (Tokyo), in an article devoted to the family in Japan, that "there are no endearing expressions in the Japanese language. Husband and wife never speak of loving each other, and they are not expected to, nor is it considered desirable that they should do so. Support and protection, not love or fidelity, are expected from the husband. Obedience and respect is the duty of the wife, who always addresses her husband with reverence, often bowing before him." Sometimes it appears that this system doesn't work out just as it is supposed to do. Thus, Mr. Black tells of a young man who, after graduating from school, was compelled by his parents to marry a girl he had seen but once. The newlyweds went to live with the young man's parents, who were delighted with their new daughter, while her husband was quite indifferent to her. As time passed, it seems that the husband and wife fell desperately in love with each other. This would never do. People began to make remarks about the affectionate pair, laughing behind their backs. The son was ordered to divorce his wife, and when he refused, she was turned out of the house. Of course, to make the story come out right, the husband left home also and the loving couple went to a distant place where they have been living happily ever after.

Young Japanese girls, we are told by Mr. Street, often look with envy upon women of other nations where marriage for love is the general rule. The writer reflects that, in lieu of the romantic, there is more of the practical about Japanese marriages, so that after all the girls are probably just as well off as the maidens of the Occident. Ancient and powerfully rooted as the Japanese marriage customs appear to be, however, we are told that they are slowly changing. The tendency of young people to marry to suit themselves is growing. In other matters, also, involving women, a gradual change is taking place, and the writer thus concludes his observations:

> There are now perhaps a dozen or more women working as reporters and special writers on the various Tokyo newspapers. Miss Osawa, who started work on the *Jiji-shimpo* twenty-one years ago, is, I believe, the dean of Japanese women journalists.
>
> There are more than twenty well-known monthly magazines for women, many of them edited by women and largely contrib-

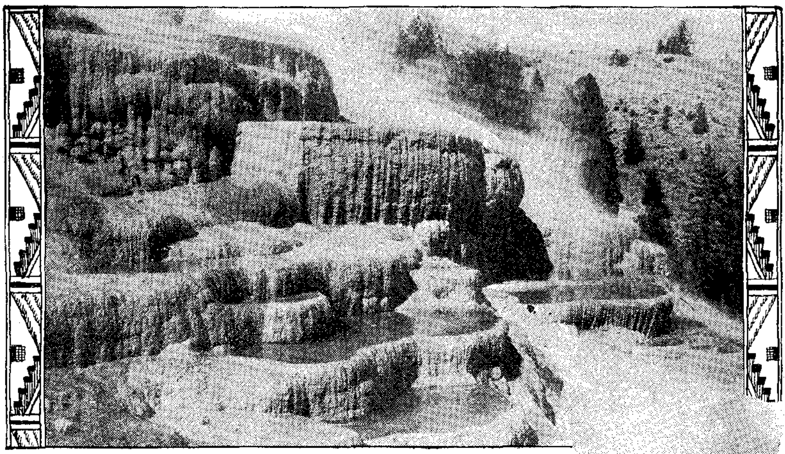
ted to by women writers. Authorship is traditional occupation for women in apan, women's names being among the reatest in that nation's ancient literature in which connection it is interesting to ote the fact that some of the old-time uthoresses were courtezans.

One hears a good deal of talk of the 'new woman" in Japan, and perhaps the urest indication that she is coming into eing is the fact that supposedly humorous ost-cards are sold on the Tokyo streets, n which the new woman is shown in various dictatorial attitudes before a cringing usband. Once, at a dinner I attended in saka, a woman who runs a business training school for girls, arose and made a short peech. I noticed that while she spoke not few of the men smiled pityingly. American women old enough to recall the early ays of the woman movement in this ountry will have no difficulty in estimating the distance that the Japanese woman as yet to go.

Japanese ladies who have the time and clination for charitable activity accomlish a great deal. The W. C. T. U. is ctive in Japan, Mrs. Yajima, its president, lady past eighty years of age, being peraps the leader among progressive women f the land. The Red Cross has a large embership, and the Y. W. C. A., like the . M. C. A., has a firmly fixt and useful lace, carrying on a wide variety of activies. Among these are classes to teach oung girls the ways of the business world hich is so rapidly opening to them. As n indication of the need for such instrucion, a lady who works in the Y. W. C. A. Tokyo told me of a case in which a apanese girl who came for instruction eported that she was in the habit of kissing er foreign employer good morning and ood night, in the belief—a belief we must uppose to have been inculcated by him—hat such was the general business custom.

OW THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT CAN HELP THE MAN SELLING BY MAIL

A SALESMAN'S calls cost on an average four dollars each these high-priced mes, with good prospects for an increase oon. But a postage-stamp still costs only wo cents—one of the few things that have ome down in price since the well-known ar. Many sales-managers are therefore aying off their salesmen and resorting to ostage-stamps to bring their wares to the ttention of buyers. While selling by mail may seem a simple matter, it appears that here are many little tricks in the game of hich the average sales-manager is not ware. Regarding several of these he might inform himself by inquiring at postffice headquarters in Washington. Most usiness men content themselves with askng their local postmaster about post-office matters. This is all right so far as it goes, ut usually the information obtained is indequate because the postmaster is ordiarily informed only on what pertains to he operation of his own office and no more. he post-office officials at Washington, hower, will tell the sales-manager all he wants o know. In fact, we are told by Waldon Fawcett in *Sales Management* (Chicago), hat the Post-office Department is even nxious to hand out such information in



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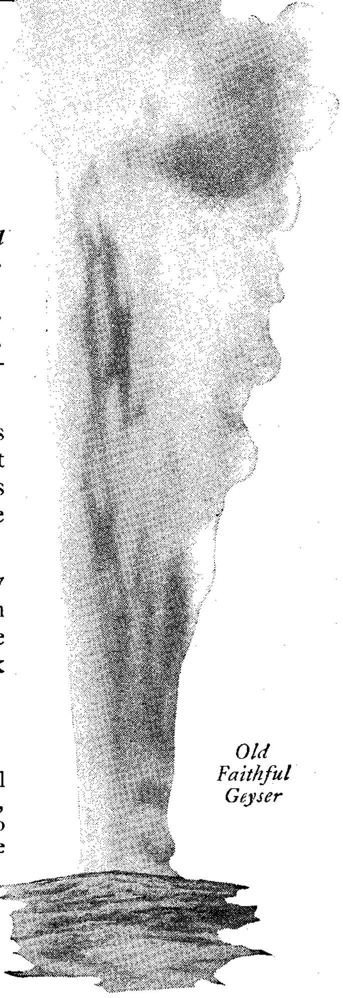
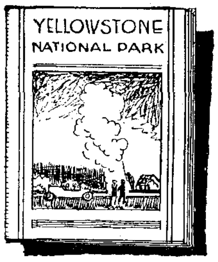


Old Faithful Geyser



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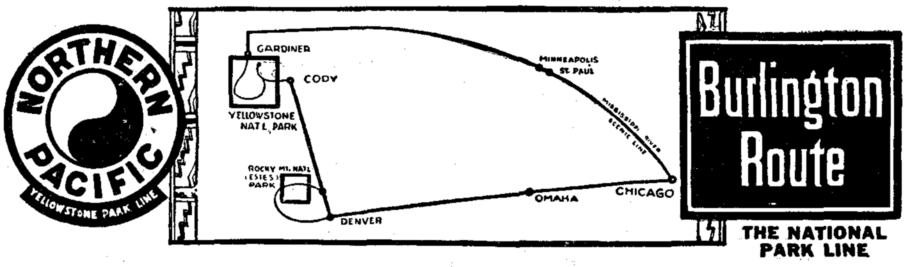


Three great wonder spots—Yellowstone Park, Rocky Mountain—Estes—Park and Colorado, all on one circle trip.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

order to facilitate the handling of the mails. Says Mr. Fawcett:

> If a sales-manager submits to the censors at Washington mail forms made from paper stock of dark tint, he will probably be startled by the vehemence of the disapproval which will be evoked. The postal administrators are strongly opposed to the use of envelops, wrappers, etc., of dull or dark color and to the penning or typing of addresses in ink that does not afford what they conceive to be the proper contrast with the background. A parallel situation obtains with reference to private mailing-cards, folders, etc. Many a sales-manager orders ammunition of this sort with never a thought of consulting the postal officials, and yet the postal experts have the most pronounced view on the subject and, if given the opportunity, will counsel the business man most earnestly not to make use of cards or folders of irregular shape nor to fasten his printed form with a wire clip or other device that is liable to be the means of causing undue wear and tear.
>
> In many a circumstance, such as those just cited, the solicitude of the postal officials is purely in the interest of efficiency. There are, perhaps, no departmental rules or regulations that absolutely prohibit the practises that are discouraged, but the heads of the department will, if given an opportunity, throw the weight of their influence against direct-mail technique that they know, from inside observation, will impair selling efficiency. If they know it to be true, as they do, that envelops made of paper so dark in hue that the addresses are not readily decipherable are delayed in delivery, they feel that it is only the part of kindness to tip off the mailer to that effect. Realizing likewise that irregular cards lose time in transit because they can not be run through the canceling-machines according to regular routine, they feel it incumbent to reveal this fact. Or again, it is supposedly a kindness to warn the sales-manager who contemplates the circulation of a large-size mailing-card, calendar, or broadside, that its dimensions are such that it will inevitably be folded in order to fit into the boxes in use in sorting and distributing and will, in consequence, reach the prospect deeply creased.
>
> Only a short time since there was an exemplification of the practical first aid that a discerning postal official can give to a sales-manager. It came to the attention of one of the officials at Washington that a large interest engaged in selling by mail was, in its circularizing and correspondence, supposedly saving time by introducing street addresses and in some instances corner addresses without street numbers. That is to say, it was the policy in the business establishment in question not to trouble about building names or street numbers if there was at hand the name of the street or the street intersection. In a helpful spirit, this postal official dropt the hint that to address a piece of mail to a corner is worse than to give no street address at all, strange as that might appear.
>
> In the event, however, that a letter is received in the metropolis addrest simply to Jenkins & Jenkins, it goes immediately to the "directory service," and if the deficient address can be supplied is sent promptly on its way. If, however, that same letter were addrest, "Jenkins & Jenkins, Broadway and Forty-second Street," or "Jenkins & Jenkins, Union Square," the distributers at the post-office throw it to one of the carriers covering the corner or square indicated. And when, as so often happens, four or more routes center at a corner or plaza, and each carrier has a small slice of the territory, it may happen that a piece of mail will be returned to the post-office several times to be tried out successively by different carriers. The same danger of delay occurs, under some circumstances, when a street address without a number is given. A letter addrest "Cleveland Supply Company, Euclid Avenue," might not get action as quickly as tho the address were simply "Cleveland Supply Company, Cleveland, Ohio."
>
> There is no question but what many sales-managers allow themselves to be so completely out of touch with postal headquarters that they do not realize what privileges and prerogatives are open to them. Not long ago a sales-manager exprest himself to the department as delighted but no less surprized to learn that double or reply cards may be sent out under one-cent postage, with no obligation to affix a stamp to the reply portion unless that portion be detached from the initial half and mailed for return. Another marketing executive had all the joy of a new discovery when he found that the department was in a position to supply "open-end" one-cent stamped envelops. And, while we are on this phase of the subject, how many sales-managers are aware that the Government provides in three sizes an "extra quality" stamped envelop of high tensile strength that is designed especially for transmitting bulky correspondence and is especially recommended for registered mail?

Sales-managers seeking information from the Post-office Department are warned that there are some kinds of information the department can not furnish them. We read:

> As our readers doubtless know, the law requires every newspaper and periodical published in the United States to file with the department, twice a year, a sworn statement of its circulation. Every now and then a marketing manager, planning an advertising campaign, conceives the idea of obtaining from the department circulation figures on all the publications that he contemplates using. He meets disappointment. The department takes the ground that these data are public information and, theoretically, any applicant is entitled to them but, practically, the department has not the force to comply with such wholesale requests. Nor can it "gum up" the administrative machinery by admitting to the filerooms the special employees that certain sales interests have proposed to send to Washington to dig out this information at first hand. So it is the rule to comply with any "reasonable request" for circulation information. If a sales-manager wants figures on a small group of publications or on the various newspapers in a given city, he will probably get them, but he can not hope to get, in this quarter, circulation ratings on a lengthy list of mediums—at least, not at one time.

Sales-managers may have their lists revised by the post-office, however, a matter regarding which many of them are not informed. Mr. Fawcett continues:

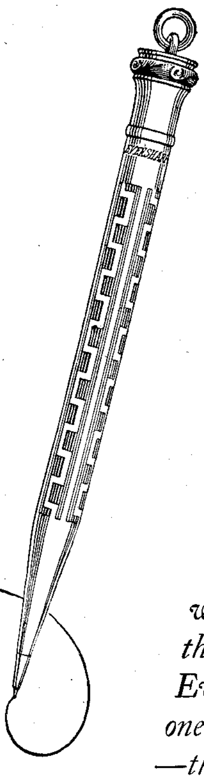
> The postal organization can not, of course, make up a mailing list for you, but it will revise a list of your making, and bring it down to date as frequently as you may desire, at nominal expense. Under the departmental code of ethics, postmasters are permitted but not required to correct mailing-lists. If a postmaster finds it practicable to correct a list, he will cross off the names of persons to whom mail can not be delivered or forwarded; add the correct street, rural, or box number; and correct initials where apparently there has been a *bona-fide* intention to write a name known to the sender of the list. When, on a mailing-list, two or more names appear at one address, the head of the family may be indicated, if known to the postmaster. Postmasters of third- and fourth-class post-offices are not prohibited from making a reasonable charge for the correction of mailing-lists, and when corrections are made at first- and second-class offices by substitute clerks, the employees so engaged are entitled to receive from the owner of the mailing-list the prescribed hourly rate for auxiliary or temporary work.

BUSINESS HINTS FROM THE OTHER FELLOW'S EXPERIENCE

A SHOE-REPAIR department is usually stuck away back in a dark corner where it will be the least obtrusive. A Chicago shoe dealer felt that he ought to get more shoe repairing, and conceived the idea of moving his repair department up to a balcony in the front part of the store where the light was good and everybody could see it. Repair work in that store picked up overnight. Nearly everybody who comes in now and buys a new pair of shoes leaves the old ones to be repaired, and the workmen are busy every minute. The dealer says that not only has the repair work increased, but the sale of new shoes as well. The experience of this shoe dealer with his repair department forms the basis of one of a series of brief business stories appearing in *System* (Chicago), describing methods by which various businesses have been improved. The hints contained in these are particularly valuable because they are not based on mere theory but have been practically tested. We quote a few of the best of these stories in full:

> One garage owner in South Dakota noticed that a large number of people to whom he has sold cars were going to other service stations when they wanted work done. He not only wanted the work but was interested in each machine and wanted an opportunity to see that it was giving proper service. After investigating several of these cases he decided that he could get most of the work by putting forth a little extra effort.
>
> His first step was to secure a large map of his territory and mount it in a place where it would be seen often by employees. A tack was used to indicate the location of each car. If he was doing the owner's work, a white-headed tack was used, and if not, a black one indicated an opportunity for work. The various members of the organization soon became interested in removing the black spots, and every one got busy.
>
> In March, when the plan was put into effect, 80 per cent. of the tacks were white. Two months later 86 per cent. of the tacks were white.

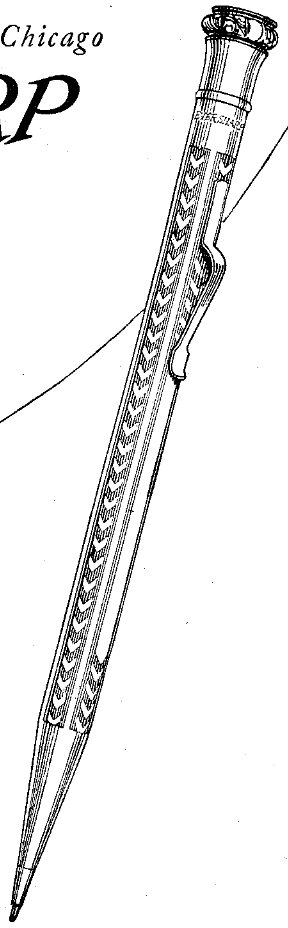
nB



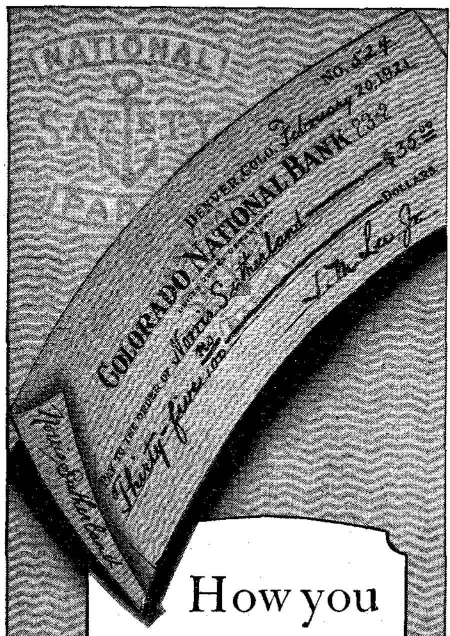
IF you have not yet acquired an Eversharp, read this brief advertisement, then stop at the next Eversharp dealer's you pass and get the one we've made for you. The dealer will show you Eversharps in many designs, in silver and in gold—each made with jeweler precision, and warranted to be an accomplished writer. The Eversharp of standard length carries twelve leads; it is also fitted with a safety clip that hugs tightly to the pocket. The shorter models are ringed to clip to watch chains. They are vogue among the ladies. Once you have owned an Eversharp you will never be without one. Make sure you get Eversharp—the name is on the pencil. Dealers sell them everywhere.

THE WAHL COMPANY, *Chicago*

EVERSHARP



Made by
The Wahl Company
Chicago



How you can prevent check-fraud

Every year a great deal of money is lost through the alteration of checks.

You can protect yourself against this danger:

1—by writing plainly, without flourishes.

2—by leaving no blank spaces.

3—by protecting all the writing on both sides of the check—amount, payee's name, date, and endorsements.

National Safety Paper

protects every part of a check against alteration. Any change made with acid, eraser, or knife produces a glaring "white spot" in the paper, instantly exposing the fraud.

Many banks use checks on National Safety Paper exclusively; others furnish them upon request. If you buy your own checks, specify National Safety Paper to your printer. You can identify it by the wave-line design shown in the check above.

Write for our book
"The Protection of Checks"

George LaMonte & Son
61 Broadway New York
Founded 1871

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

In selling washing-machines in homes where there was no laundry, one firm found that the housewife complained of the machine taking up too much room in her kitchen. So, says this personal experience story:

> To meet the difficulty, we had a special zinc-covered top designed for the machine. With this top on, the machine answers for a kitchen table, and in some ways is superior to the ordinary kitchen table.
>
> This top can be made in a size and shape suited to the housewife's needs at a comparatively small cost. In every instance we have found the housewife delighted with it.

One concern was having a great deal of difficulty getting its employees to hand in suggestions:

> The suggestion box would be empty for weeks at a time. And as the management felt there must be at least a few things around the office that could be bettered in some way or other, it naturally wanted to get the employees' thoughts.
>
> All the employees were called together in the manager's office one morning. The manager told them that the suggestions were not coming in as they should be coming and suggested that they all take an interest in the suggestion box because in a short time there were four vacancies to be filled. The men to fill these positions were to be selected, among other things, for their ability in discovering and strengthening weaknesses.
>
> In a short time suggestions began to come in in bunches; and by the time the promotions were announced the executive who had charge of the suggestions was literally swamped with material. To keep up the interest, the manager imprest upon his people that there would be other positions to be filled similarly from time to time. And the plan works.

When the salesmen of one concern used to start out calling on prospective customers, they had no definite assurance that they would get to see the prospects. Frequently a great many of the prospects were out. So—

> To avoid the resultant waste of time, this concern now sends out cards with the customer's name and address on one side and the days of the week on the other. Under each day is a column with a square in it for each hour of the day. Across the top of the squares is printed: "If you want one of our salesmen to call on you and show you our product, please check, in one of the spaces below, the day and hour you would like to have him call. He will come to see you any time you desire."
>
> When a card gets back it is given to the salesman in charge of that territory. If it so happens that several prospects want a salesmen to call on them at the same hour on the same day, a telephone call easily irons out the difficulty.
>
> Since the plan of sending out these cards went into effect the salesmen have had more time to get new prospects than they even had before. The customer benefits from them as well, because he times the salesman's call to suit his convenience.

We used to think we were pretty liberal-minded in regard to receiving suggestions from our employees, says the spokesman for another concern, but we found out differently the other day. This is how it happened:

> One of our office clerks came into the manager's office and asked if he would have a few words with him. The manager consented, and after he had talked with the clerk for a few minutes he called a general meeting of all the executives of the concern. At this meeting we learned a few things about our firm that we had never known before.
>
> It seems that the clerk who had talked to the manager had sent in to the head of his department seven suggestions for improving the mail service of the correspondence department. Not one of these suggestions had been acted upon and the clerk had never learned whether they were worth while or not.
>
> The manager called a meeting of all the executives and employees of the concern and outlined a plan by which every suggestion which is now received gets attention. Whenever an employee makes a suggestion it is written out on a special blank and sent to the head of the department, who looks it over and lets the man know his decision on it within two days after it is received. If he fails to report on the suggestion in this time, it is taken up with the manager of the concern.

A department store in the East discovered that its charge-account system was encouraging two expensive evils:

> First, many articles were charged to customers by members of their household who had no authority to do so; secondly, salespeople made an unusually large number of errors in calculating the amounts on purchase slips. Under the first evil the firm was obliged to suffer the loss and expense of delivering, returning, and handling goods which were charged without authority. Depreciation, especially in the case of cut goods, was also occasioned by this practise. And under the second evil much time was wasted in the accounting department as a result of trying to untangle the mistakes which naturally ran their course after being made by careless employees. Furthermore, in trying to untangle each error of either nature, the continued patronage of the customer was continually being jeopardized.
>
> An investigation of the causes which combined to occasion this unnecessary drain upon the firm's otherwise excellent accounting methods showed that the nuisance could be practically eliminated by requiring each customer to sign the purchase slip whenever he or she desired to charge an article. This not only prevents illegal use of the charge privilege, but also makes the salesperson accurate, for in signing the slip the customer is asked to verify the calculations. If the salesperson has made a mistake it will be caught at once.
>
> Of course, by special arrangement, authorized members of a customer's family may take advantage of the charge account, but as this necessitates being identified by the floor manager, those who have no right to buy goods are discouraged in the attempt. The firm encountered some difficulty at first in asking customers to sign, but when it was explained why the new plan was necessary they cooperated very willingly.

Along the same line is an article in the same magazine by Albert M. Miner. It differs in being directed particularly to exec-

"—most Americans drink far too little water"

ONLY a few short years ago, men of medicine discovered we needed more fresh air—so we opened our windows and filled our lungs.

Even more recently, vast numbers of our young men, on becoming soldiers, found they still had much to learn about walking.

Yes, they walked—but seldom with that free, swinging stride they brought back home with them.

We have similarly taken our drinking water for granted, yet "The great majority of people," an eminent physician tells us, "drink far too little water."

For the average man or woman six to eight glasses a day; one before breakfast; one in mid-morning; one at lunch; one in mid-afternoon; one or two at dinner, and one or two before retiring are essential to health. In this practically all reputable medical men agree.

The most palatable temperature, we are told, is 55 to 60 degrees—cold, but not quite "ice cold."

Taken thus, "the passage of this wholesome fluid through the system flushes out various kinds of waste materials, and by its stimulation causes the organs and tissues of the body to give more efficient service."

And proper drinking of *palatable* water is easy enough—it's simply a matter of having it conveniently at hand in a suitable container, such as tens of thousands of business men and housewives have found in Icy-Hot.

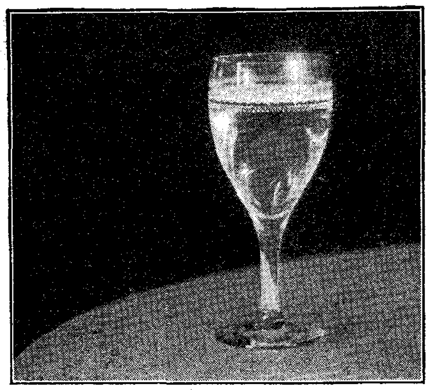
This is the improved vacuum bottle. Water, placed in an Icy-Hot with a few chips of ice, will remain refreshingly cool for as long as three days.

To secure the full, health-giving quality of pure water, keep an Icy-Hot on your desk in the office; at your bench in the workshop; and on the buffet at home.

Of course, there are also many other uses for Icy-Hots—as well as keeping cold things cold, they keep hot things hot—steaming hot—for a full twenty-four hours; foods and fluid alike.

Icy-Hots are made in many sizes, shapes and styles—as bottles, food jars, carafes, jug sets, luncheon kits and motor kits. You can get them from almost any good dealer. Only one precaution—*see that it's an Icy-Hot.*

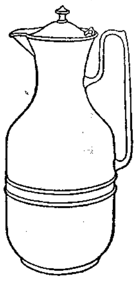
Write for Catalog and Book of Menus.



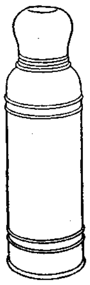
A gift of science to Mankind

Few people know that the vacuum bottle was a gift of science to mankind—invented by two men each unaware of the work of the other. M. D'Arsonval and Sir James Dewar, both developed and employed the vacuum bottle in connection with their experiments. The first Icy-Hot, made in 1908, was an improvement of these original scientific inventions, making vacuum bottles available to everyone.

THE ICY-HOT BOTTLE COMPANY
126 Second Street, *Cincinnati, Ohio*

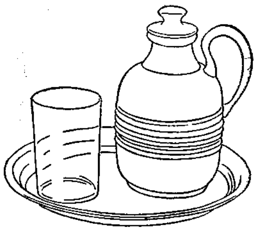


For luncheon service this De Luxe Icy-Hot is invaluable

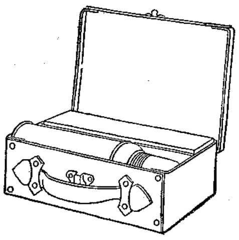


This graceful Icy-Hot is made in both pint and quart sizes

ICY-HOT
VACUUM PRODUCTS



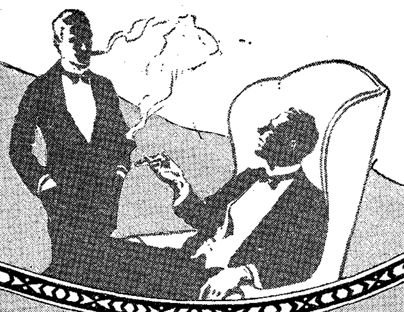
Beauty is combined with utility in these Icy-Hot Jug Sets

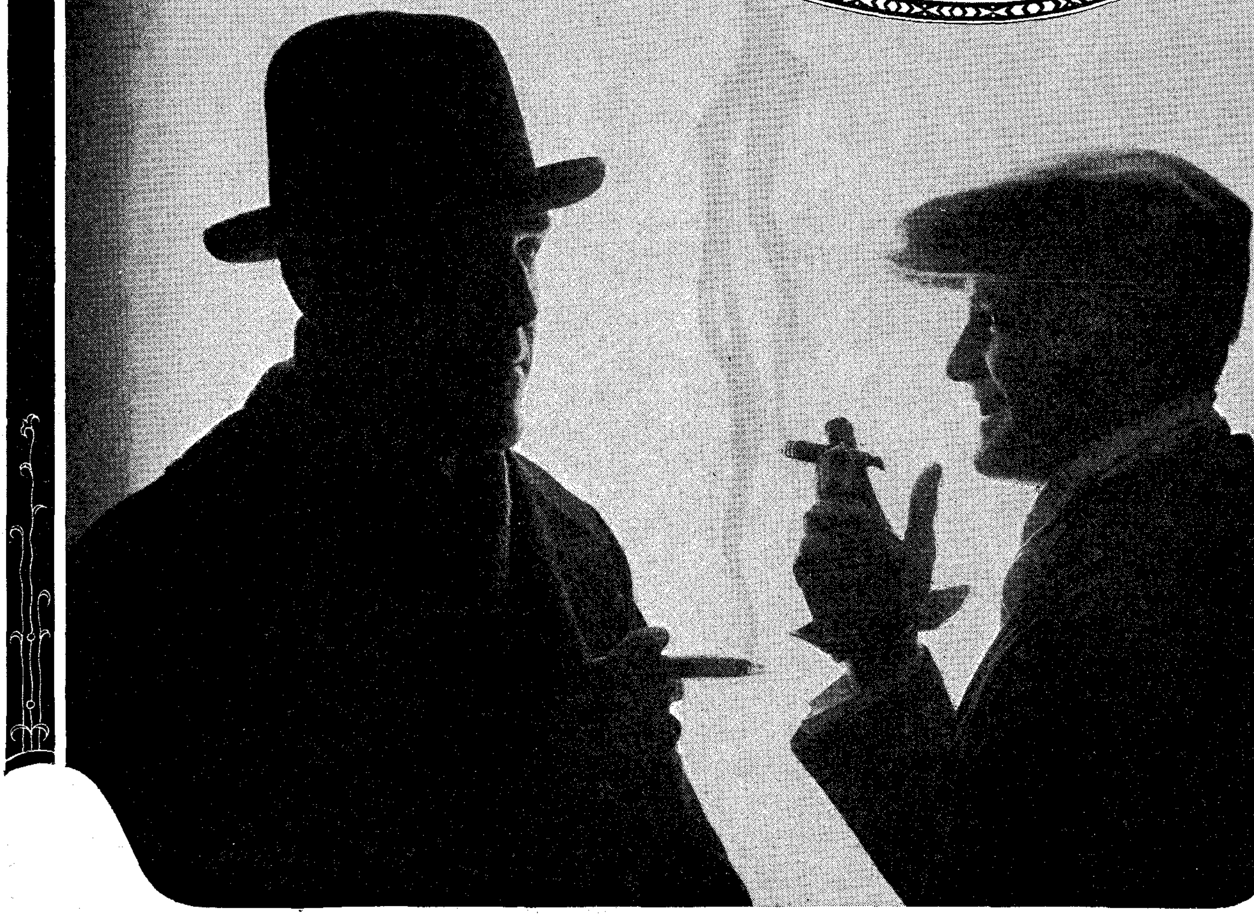


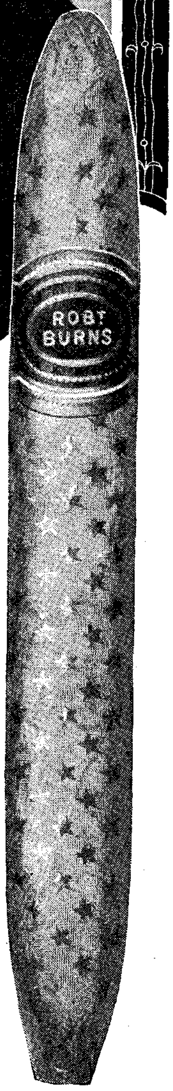
With this kit the school boy or girl can have hot lunch

Made in America

HAVE YOU TRIED ONE LATELY?







The most individual Cigar—

ROBT. BURNS' reputation as an *individual* cigar is national—reaching into every nook and corner of the country. What other full-Havana-filled cigar, selling at Robt. Burns prices, is smoked to the same extent as Robt. Burns?

Like the Robt. Burns cigar, Robt. Burns smokers, too, are *individual.* Robt. Burns conforms to their ideas of what a fine cigar should be. They like Robt. Burns' *full Havana filler.*

They appreciate the May-mildness which special curing and the mild Sumatra wrapper give to this Havana.

Robt. Burns smokers always ask for Robt. Burns *by name.* It is next to impossible, cigar dealers declare, to sell Robt. Burns smokers anything but Robt. Burns cigars.

General Cigar Co., Inc.
NATIONAL BRANDS
New York City

LONGFELLOW
ACTUAL SIZE
(foil wrapped)
17c, 3 for 50c
Box of 50—$8.00

Robt. Burns Cigar

Priced from 2 FOR 25C *to* 25C STRAIGHT

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

utives and dealing specifically with better ways of handling appointments; dictating correspondence, making decisions, and other jobs of an executive. The information contained in this article, we are told, is based on an investigation of the working habits of more than 200 executives. We quote in part:

A lot of the executives who contributed their ideas to this article arrange their daily work to agree with their personal habits; and a great many of them also regulate their personal habits to help them with their daily work. One man, the president of a company, arises early every morning and takes a rather long walk. Then he comes home and reads for about an hour—not the newspaper, nor fiction, but "heavy" material that requires concentrated thinking. Then he eats his breakfast and goes to the office, arriving there about eight o'clock—long before most of his employees are there.

Another man spends one or two hours every day studying some foreign language. He now speaks quite fluently five different languages and has a good start on the sixth. And still another man takes a swim at his club every noon and evening.

A high executive of one company takes a long walk every day. He goes out of the office about the same time every afternoon and walks around the town for about an hour. He makes his route around the outlying parts of the town, not around the business section. He says it helps him to do his planning. He could not concentrate as well in the office, he feels; and if he were in the office he would probably be interrupted so often that he would not get his planning done.

An executive who doesn't have a buzzer on his desk contends that if he did he would rely on it too much and wouldn't get enough exercise. When he wants to call his stenographer to take some dictation, he goes into the outer office and calls her himself. He walks around the room while he is dictating, because it helps him to think better. The trick gets his circulation going better; and he is able to think more clearly than when he is sitting down. This man also gets letters out of the file for himself and does a number of other little duties that clerks generally perform. Even when he has to see one of his under-executives, he goes to the man's office for the exercise it gives him.

In contrast with this idea are the methods of the vice-president of another concern who spends all his time with just the big things of the business. He says, "An executive, in my opinion, should not devote his time nor his attention to details of any sort. My organization is so set up that the details of the business naturally find their way to the different departments where they are automatically taken care of. It is my function as an executive to know that my organization is so planned and cooperating that every detail is taken care of with dispatch and in a thorough and accurate way. I am sufficiently familiar with the operation of this organization so that if anything goes wrong at any time, I know immediately where to put my finger on the trouble."

Another man, the president of his company, says he spends all of his time developing initiative in his under-executives. "Initiative," he says, "is a characteristic that a man will lose unless he has some reason for using it. If I go ahead and do all the thinking for the organization and do nothing for the men under me but issue orders for them to follow, they'll get into the rut so that if the time ever comes when they have to think for themselves, they won't know how to do it. The power of thinking and then going ahead is something that will make a big business out of a small one. Initiative is a most welcome asset in any firm. So, forgetting about the details of the business, I spend most of my time in finding means and methods for developing the men under me."

And the executives differ even in the way that they dictate their letters. One man counts the letters he has to dictate. If he has thirty letters he dictates fifteen of them at one stretch. He then lights a cigar, puts on his hat, and takes a walk. Sometimes he walks through the plant and looks around to see how things are going. Sometimes he walks around in the open air for fifteen or twenty minutes. Then he goes back into his office and dictates the other fifteen letters. This man always writes letters as if he were talking directly to the man himself. So he takes these walks in between the letters to eliminate any sameness which might arise. "A man dictating thirty letters all in one stretch," he explains, "is more than likely to get some of the same phrases and ideas into many of them. I don't do that very often, because I break my train of thought in the midst of the dictation."

By keeping nothing on his desk but the material he needs for the duty at hand at that particular time, one executive speeds up his handling of jobs. When he dictates, he keeps all the letters in a neat pile, one on top of the other. There is nothing else on his desk at the time. As he finishes with each job he puts away the material for that job.

A great many business men have little things around their desks that help them in their daily work. For instance, one man has three little wooden blocks that he lines up in front of him at the farther side of the desk. One of these blocks is labeled, "To do," another is "Doing," and the third is "Done." Every paper on his desk is under one of these blocks.

Stop! Let the Fish Go By.—Chilean—"My man, where did you become such an expert swimmer?"

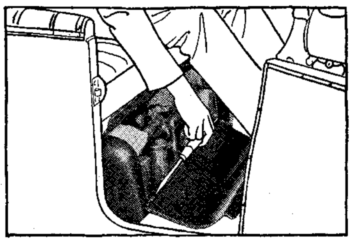
Arkie Gob—"Why," responded the hero modestly, "I used to be a traffic cop in Venice."—*The Arklight.*

Call for a Conquering Hero.—Man has conquered the air, the Indians, and the elements and has subdued the bear and other wild animals. There ought to be some way of taming the auto, since he has to live with it.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Fair Warning.—The heavy cash burdens placed on large estates by the multiplicity of inheritance and estate taxes have made it dangerous for persons of wealth to die except in a bull market, and unless a large part of their estates is in liquid form.—*Wall Street Journal.*

A Night Raider.—"Never ask your husband for money," counseled the Old Married Woman.

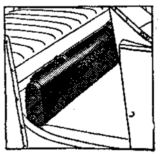
"I never have to," retorted the Young Bride proudly. "Charlie's such a darling. He sleeps like a baby all night long."—*The American Legion Weekly.*



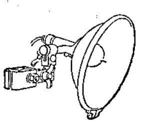
Tools While You Sit

—*if you have this Box*

Pliers, wrench—any tool you want, can be reached without leaving your seat if you have one of these new Victor Tool Boxes for Fords. This box fits neatly against the heel board of driver's seat; is compact, and holds all tools. Occupies practically no room. Eliminates all lifting of seats—the most convenient tool box yet devised. See it yourself. Your dealer will show you.



A Real Curtain Holder that fits against heel board of rear seat—out of the way, instantly accessible. This is the Victor Curtain Holder for Fords, Chevrolets, and Overlands. Holds curtains in two compact rolls. Saves curtains and temper. Investigate this convenience today—at your dealer's.

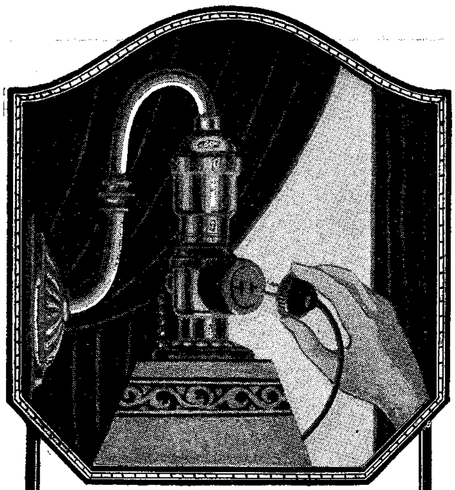


This new Spot Lamp can be attached to any car, closed or open, without extra parts. Has an Automatic Stop to protect approaching motorists' eyes from glare. Quickly detachable for use as trouble lamp. Well made—adds to the appearance of any car. Ask your dealer to show you the new Victor No. 40.

Victor
TRADE MARK

Serving the Riding Public Since 1840

The Corcoran-Victor Co.
710 Reading Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio



IT IS EASY and convenient to attach the desk-lamp, fan, vacuum cleaner, or any other electrical appliance. Instead of unscrewing a lamp bulb, and replacing it with a plug, just push the two brass blades of the plug cap into the Te-Slots of a

HUBBELL
Te-Tap

To disconnect, merely pull the cap out again.

The Hubbell Te-Tap is a handsome brass pull socket which may be screwed into any standard socket. The two T-shaped slots of the side outlet will take the cap blades of all standard plugs. The pull chain affords independent control of the lamp. The present shade holder and shade may be used.

Every room should have a convenient current outlet. Ask your electrical dealer to show you the Hubbell Te-Tap-Ten: 10 different devices, suitable for every need. Send for a copy of "What is the Hubbell Te-Tap-Ten?"

HARVEY HUBBELL INC
ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES
BRIDGEPORT HUBBELL CONN. U.S.A.

2126-U

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

WHEN NEW YORK WAS YOUNG

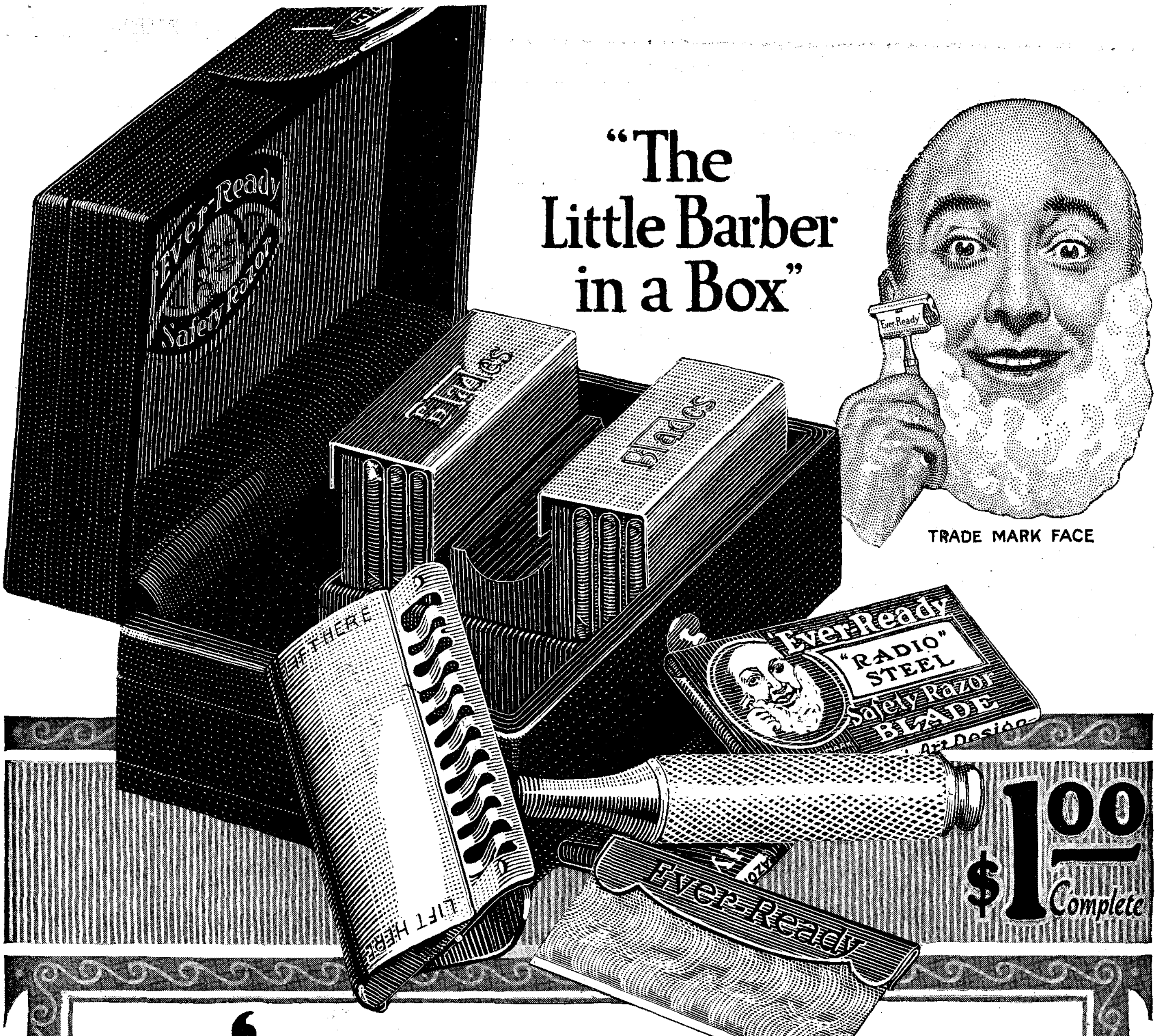
NEW YORK might not be made happy by the reminder that it once allowed pigs to roam in the streets; or that it displayed a voracious appetite for ham, tongue, and oysters while entertaining Dickens at a ball. But few of us there are who can not find some memories that might just as well be glossed over.

Old age, sitting down to write of the days when it saw the world with the fresh, bright eyes of youth, thrilling at the memory of the "wharves, and the slips, and the sea tides tossing free," is inclined to be garrulous, and often overemphatic about what seem to be trivialities. But the garrulity and the overemphasis are to be forgiven if the life recorded be rich and varied enough. Many flaws might be found in the course of the rambling, frequently inconsequential narrative of Maitland Armstrong's "Day Before Yesterday" (Scribner's), but the final and lasting impression is one of an indefinable yet undeniable charm. It is a tale of many cities. Rome, Venice, Paris, and London flit through the pages. Yet sentimentally, it is a tale of one city, that old New York that the author first knew as a boy, and later as a young man; that old New York that is vanished, gone as irrevocably as Nineveh or Tyre.

The New York that Maitland Armstrong found as a little boy of six or seven was substantially the same town that Charles Dickens discovered on his first visit to America and later savagely pilloried in "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit." It may have been the raucous, unlovely town of a thousand absurdities and crudities that the highly gifted Briton of the lower middle classes pictured. But the American saw it with the eyes of affection and wonder. To the end of his life he retained the memory of the Battery and Bowling Green exactly as they were at the dawn of the forties, and Broadway southward from City Hall Park handsomely built up with hotels and dwelling-houses. The little boy and his mother lived at Mrs. Plummer's boarding-house at 65 Broadway, near Rector Street, "more like a family hotel than a boarding-house, very well kept, the food delicious, and the very nicest people." Old Trinity was then in the course of construction. Opposite Mrs. Plummer's was the Globe Hotel; farther up, on the east side at the corner of Cedar Street, was the City Hotel, one of the best in the city; and below, on the west side of Broadway, was a large house with lions in front of it, one on each side of the steps, which was afterward occupied by the British consul. The Battery, where the boy was permitted to play, was a pretty park, surrounded by an iron railing, and with a gate at the Broadway corner. In the center of the Bowling Green there was a fountain, in the form of a pile of rocks about twenty feet high, and two flamingoes and two deer. The years rolled by bringing their changes. The boy was taken on a long journey northward to visit an aunt who lived in West Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue. He saw large white sows asleep in the gutter on the corner of Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue. "Indeed, pigs roamed all the streets of the city at that time." Farther north, the site upon which the Fifth Avenue Hotel was later erected, was occupied by a road-house, a cottage, and outbuildings called Corporal Thompson's, and back of it was a green paddock and open field running back to Sixth Avenue. "I have seen a cow looking over a pair of bars at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street." Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to Sixteenth Street was the most fashionable part of New York. At the end of the forties there were no shops in the neighborhood except a grocery store at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street. Down on Broadway, directly opposite Niblo's Garden, was Pat Hearn's notorious gambling-house, a very celebrated and fashionable resort for the sporting fraternity. Round the corner, in Houston Street, lived J. C. Bancroft Davis and William Robinson, and when Thackeray visited America he stayed with them there. A light on Thackeray in this country in 1852 is thrown by a quotation from a letter from Bishop Eastburn, of Boston: "I had last Sunday a distant view of the *distingué* Mr. Thackeray in Trinity Church. He is a rough, bluff-looking man." Later: "We have a nice treat in Mr. Thackeray's lectures. His pathos is fully equal to his humor, and his elocution so perfect—being English! Our young lads and *soi-disant* orators, who 'saw the air with their hands,' may learn from him that eloquence is not in paws and elbows but in the intonation of the voice. His recitation of Addison's 'Soon as the evening shades prevail' was charming."

Dickens, records Mr. Armstrong, made a great sensation when he came to America in 1867. "Of course, like every one else, I went to hear him read, but I do not remember being particularly imprest; he did not read well and was rather common looking. When he made his first visit here in 1842, I was too small to remember him, but there is an amusing paragraph in an old letter of my Aunt Margaret Salter." The paragraph in question refers to the famous Boz Ball. "They say that 28,000 stewed oysters were eaten that evening, and 10,000 pickles, 4,000 kisses, 6,000 mottoes, and 50 hams and 50 tongues. I am afraid at this rate oysters will become scarce." About 1860, Walt Whitman was a familiar figure on Broadway. Maitland Armstrong often used to see him, generally on the west side of Broadway near City Hall Park. "He was a great walker, a large, shaggy man, wearing a loose shirt open in front with no cravat, showing his hairy breast. He would often stop at the corners and gaze at the sky." In 1860 nearly every young woman in New York wore a bright blue silk dress, of the shade called mazarine. Of course all wore hoops. It was also the era of the little green caterpillars called "measuring worms," dangling on webs from the trees, so that it was impossible to walk along the street without having them drop all over one. Many of the trees in New York were cut down at this time in an attempt to get rid of the pest, and the English sparrow was imported for the express purpose of eating the worms.

A conspicuous figure in Mr. Armstrong's recollections of the New York of the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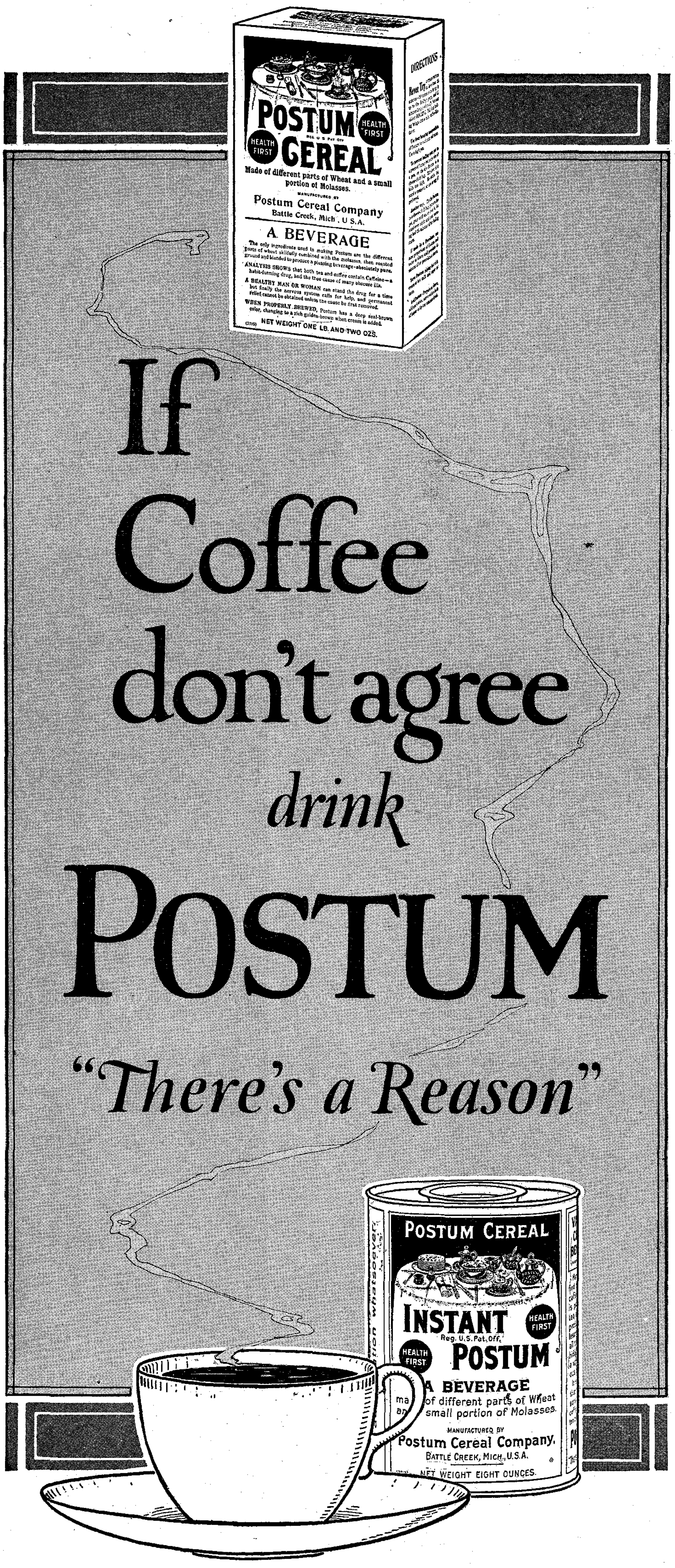
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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

seventies is Augustus Saint Gaudens. The two first met in Rome, where their life-long friendship began. Then both crossed the Atlantic. Over the Savings Bank that still stands at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street there were in those days a number of up-stairs rooms used as studious. Saint Gaudens rented one and Armstrong another, and for several depressing years they saw each other almost daily. Saint Gaudens was desperately poor, and during one winter he and the sculptor, Palmer, slept in the storeroom on the same floor as the studios, using as beds the great empty packing boxes of some furniture that had come from Italy. Saint Gaudens had had no regular education, tho in later life through sheer activity of mind he became a well-educated man. "At the time of which I speak, however, he was innocent of even an acquaintance with many of the masterpieces of literature. He once asked me where he could find an accurate story of Moses. Rather amused, I lent him the obvious book. Late that night he came back into my studio in a great state of excitement, carrying in his hand the Bible I had lent him. 'I've never read this before,' he exclaimed. 'It's the most remarkable thing I have ever seen.'" Saint Gaudens prided himself on his frankness, making it a point of honor when asked about any work of art to answer exactly as he thought. Once he and Armstrong saw a gaudy and thoroughly had picture that they cordially agreed in disliking. Some people whom Saint Gaudens knew slightly buttonholed him and asked about the picture, whether he did not admire it immensely, and Saint Gaudens, in order to escape, said that he did. "Saint Gaudens," said Armstrong as they walked along, "you're not living up to your principles. That's a bad picture and you know it." Without a word Saint Gaudens hurried back and called out: "I beg your pardon. I shouldn't have said that was a good picture. I know for a fact that it's dreadful." At the Paris Exposition of 1878 Saint Gaudens, Armstrong, and Bunce were in the Salle de Jules Breton when the artist himself came in. "We were introduced, but for some reason or other Augustus and I were called away almost immediately. Knowing the limitations of Bunce's French, I felt, after a time, that I ought to hurry back and rescue him. But on reentering the gallery, I found my anxiety had been needless. Bunce's ingenuity surpassed his linguistic ability. He had picked out Breton's picture of a peasant girl lying asleep under the apple-trees, had folded his hands on the back of the chair, laid his head on them in imitation of the girl, half closed his eyes, and was murmuring between sighs, '*Très, très joli.*' Jules Breton meantime was walking around the room, quite content not to interrupt with mere conversation so intense a contemplation of his work."

A bit of old New York was the house which was Maitland Armstrong's home during this later years. It was 58 West Tenth Street, opposite the famous old Studio Building. There was a house in the rear, 58½, which was reached by a passageway leading from the street through the house in front. In No. 58½ were the quarters of the Tile Club, to which most of the best known artists and architects of New York belonged—

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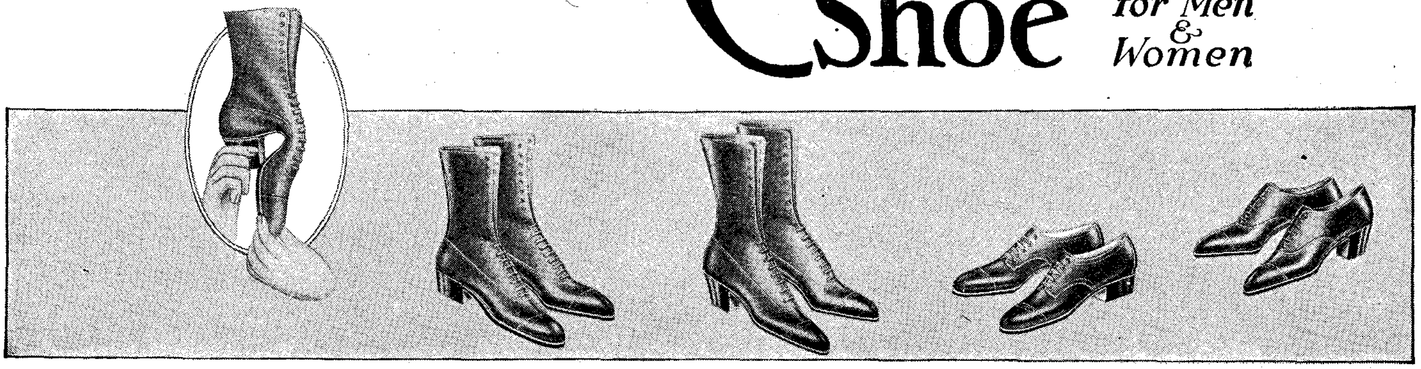

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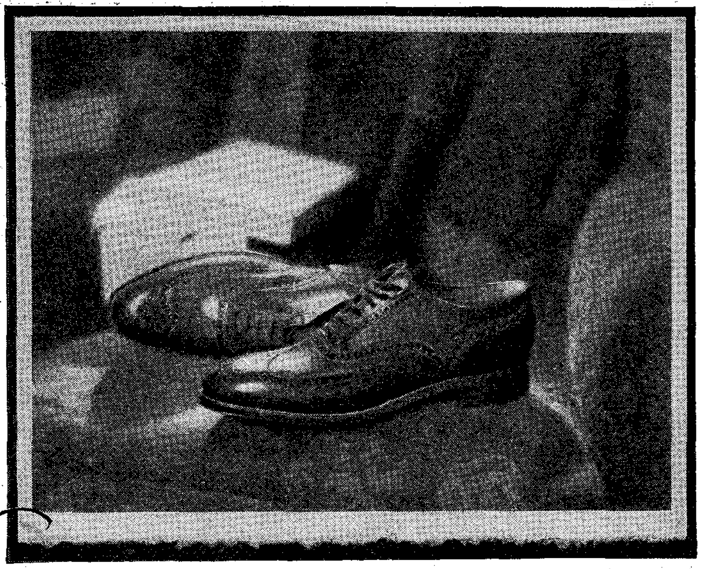

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SHOES OF WORTH

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

Charles F. McKim, Frank Millet, Edwin A. Abbey, Stanford White, Dielman, Bunce, and others—and the old structure was also the scene of the "Colonel Carter of Cartersville" of F. Hopkinson Smith, whom Mr. Armstrong calls the "best all-round man I ever knew." When, in 1890, Mr. Armstrong bought the property, two buildings were there. In the old days the smaller, rear house had had a garden in front. But the garden had been obliterated by the erection of the house on the street, with a funny little passageway to the rear house running through its basement. "Hopkinson Smith gave me two pretty drawings of the door and yard of the old house which show how it looked before I altered it. He was quite sentimental about the old house, having used it as the scene of one of his first stories. He showed us where *Chad* stood and where the *Colonel* sat, quite as if they had been real people. Just before his death a moving-picture concern arranged to take some pictures of our house for a play of 'Colonel Carter,' but it fell through, owing to Mr. Smith's death."

THE STORY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

TOLD in the first person by its central character, Ernest Poole's new book, "Blind" (The Macmillan Company), is one of those novels without a plot of which so many are being published nowadays. It covers a period of about forty-two years in the life of Lawrence Carrington Hart, from his birth to that night in April, 1919, when he sat at his typewriter in the old house called "Seven Pines," which was his real home, and wrote:

"I am blind—but no blinder than is the mind of the world, these days. The long, thin splinter of German steel which struck in behind my eyes did no more to me than the war has done to the vision of humanity. In this year of deep confusion—clutching, grabbing, spending, wasting, and in Europe plague and famine, desperation and revolt—mankind is reeling in the dark."

It was to find relief and, if possible, surcease from these gloomy thoughts that Larry, on the advice of his friend and physician, wrote of his boyhood in the old house, Seven Pines, presided over by his Aunt Amelia, "the most wonderful woman I've ever known, and one of the few great Americans." Then his father, who was fast becoming a rich man, married again, and after a while the family acquired a home in New York. Larry went to college, and then, refusing to enter his father's mills, went to work on a newspaper. With his friend Steve McCrea, a young doctor, then just beginning to make his way, he lived for a time in the slums, near the "Lung Block," of which Steve was making a survey in the interests of the fight against tuberculosis, and about which Larry wrote with much vigor. The years passed swiftly, and success came to both young men.

"In New York and careering about the land I was getting large, sweeping, radical views. The work and lives of the people gathered about Lucy and Steve had lost their hold. They were mere reformers. I was out for larger vistas, bolder thinking, deeper plans. Rapidly I made my way into the radical circles among the foreigners in New York who proclaimed the Great Revolution. . . . . . .

"I wrote a play, a labor play, and filled it with a seething concoction of my new ideas. My setting was the Colorado mining-town where . . . rebellion was a home-made brew. . . . In place of the 'Great Revolution' they confined their thoughts to strikes—but these were often such affairs as would have aroused the admiration of the wildest Bolshevik, while the methods of the employers would have brought an approving smile from any chief of police of the Czar. . . . . . .

"In brief, there was material here for a play with plenty of action. But . . . I filled it with talk. The radical views of these low-voiced 'Reds' . . . were irresistible to my pen."

This first play failed. But others, which came later, succeeded. "And so engrossed did I become in my narrowing little world, that I was barely conscious of how I dropt my former friends. With the warm radical faith of my youth I did what so many of my busy countrymen did with their religion. They did not become atheists—they simply forgot to go to church . . . I simply forgot to go down to the 'slums.'"

Presently this period of Larry's life also came to an end. It culminated in a love-affair, a marriage, and a divorce which provided scare-heads for the newspapers—and sent Larry back to Aunt Amelia and the old house at Seven Pines. Then came the war.

With McCrea's Red Cross unit Larry was sent into Germany, where, his cousin Dorothy having married a young German chemist with a "thin, dark, sensitive face" who was an expert in poison-gases, Larry met many people. He heard the "Hymn of Hate" sung, and worked in the hospitals, returning, after the death of Dorothy's husband, to a United States of which the East at least was enthusiastically pro-Ally. Larry, who had learned to believe that the German people "had got themselves into a state where they needed a licking, and needed it bad, and that it was up to our country to go in," was for a time undecided what to do, but at last went to Russia in the interests of his newspaper.

"The Russian Revolution, that somber vast adventure, is so far from finished still . . . that I can get no large clear view . . . I have but a chain of memories, impressions of a foreigner who without even speaking the language plunged into that stormy land."

Soon they came to the Russian frontier. "A fresh, new, glorious land of the free? No, a nation sick and tired, worn with its heavy heritage of war and tyranny behind. . . . As we waited for our train, I took a walk . . . reaching as far as I could see back into the forest were enormous piles of boxes, barrels, war-supplies, machinery, food. They were sorely needed in Russia now, but the war and the revolution had broken the railroad system down."

Red-Cross doctors and nurses, too, were there, waiting for the train which might not come. And then appeared "a long, slow procession of ghastly figures, men and boys. A few of them hobbled along by themselves; more lay on stretchers, waxen-faced, mere skeletons, consumptives, cripples. They were from German prison-camps."

But did the revolutionists do their best to help these poor creatures? Not at all! They were absorbed in argument.

"I learned that a railroad strike was just about to be called on this line . . . Soldiers and trainmen with dull faces but

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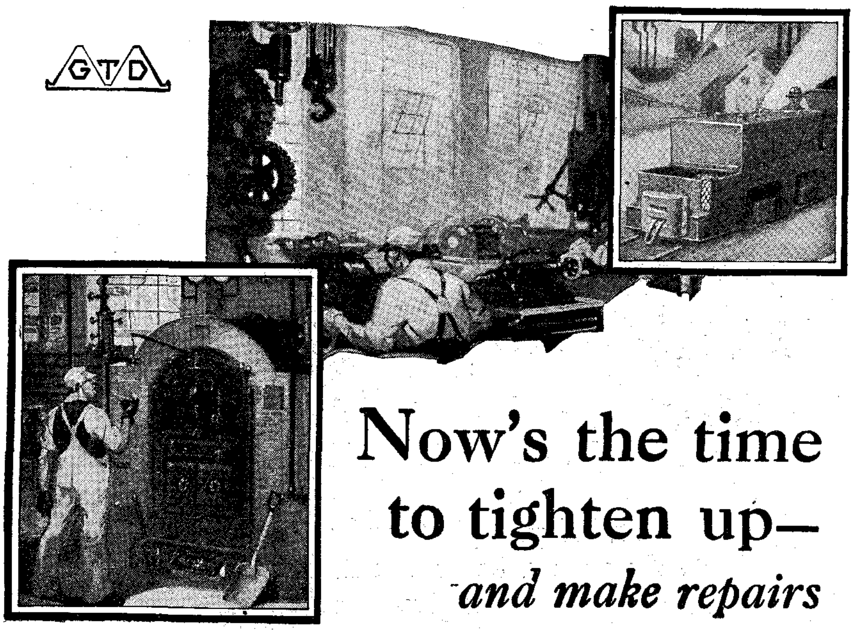

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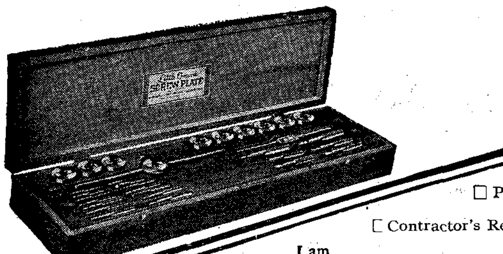

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L. D. 315

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

intent and serious eyes were listening to the speeches shouted on every side by my fellow travelers from New York . . . Land for the peasants, bread for the workers, peace for all!"

And only after much talk, and an appeal from an ex-miner, was it finally voted to allow the train to start. So at last Larry reached Petrograd and his hotel.

"Grim greeting from the proprietor. The waiters and porters and chambermaids had gone on strike. . . . In the room allotted to me, dirty water stood in the wash-bowl, empty bottles lay on the floor, and the bed had not been made. . . . . .

"The revolution was four months old; the first great burst of happiness and hope and faith was left behind . . . On the street in an instant crowds would form. Loud furious talking, hysterical eyes—speakers arguing on all sides. . . . . .

"Suddenly there burst like a storm the first Bolshevik insurrection. All one sultry afternoon thicker and thicker gathered the crowds, until by night the Nevsky was packed for a mile with a black solid mass, through which in two narrow lanes rushed big trucks and automobiles bristling with bayonets, packed with students, workmen, and soldiers, shouting and scattering proclamations . . . 'Red' flags appeared by hundreds, songs were heard . . . All at once from just ahead of me the hard deep rattle of a machine gun started instant panic here, and I felt the wild power of the mob . . . Every fellow who had a gun seemed to be shooting at random now. . . . . .

"In a few minutes the firing ceased almost as abruptly as it began. Gone were the crowds, and on the curbs sat soldiers and workingmen . . . quietly smoking cigarets and talking things over. What a people!"

Larry felt the need of an interpreter. He sent for his old friend, the Russian Oberookoff. And Oberookoff declared that the revolution was going "Splendidly!" But if Larry wanted to see Russia, he must come to Moscow. Russia was there, not in Petrograd.

"I was watching now the Soviet. . . . There were moderates in the Soviet, but tho still in the majority they went about with worried eyes. For the eighty Bolsheviki . . . continued their insistent cry . . . A group, intense, devoted, arrogant, intolerant, ready to tear the whole world down. Nothing half-way, no compromise." Yet they were in the end to be driven by events to yield the rigid principles for which they fought the moderates. "For out of all the rumors and lies about the Soviet régime this much at least seems to be clear. They have built up their power by compromise . . . forced by grim realities to give up, at least for years to come, their communistic scheme for the land and let the property-loving peasants practically own their little farms; forced to take back the old employers, managers, and engineers at enormous salaries . . . to bring some semblance of order into the committee mob-rule."

From Petrograd Larry and Oberookoff went to Moscow; and what they saw there made Oberookoff declare that this, too, was not the real Russia. "You will see when we go to the country how the peasants love the land. . . . They are not stolid cattle, but wise men!"

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THE biggest consumer of varnish is the best judge of quality—particularly if that consumer uses varnish in great quantities and for a wide variety of purposes.

We manufacture more than one hundred different kinds of varnishes which are used in making our extensive line of *Lucas Paints*, *Enamels*, *Stains* and other products.

It is therefore vital that all Varnishes used by us should be carefully and scientifically prepared.

The quality of varnish used in *Lucas Paint Products* so materially affects *their* quality and in turn the reputation of John Lucas & Co., Inc., that we simply *must* make good varnish.

The home owner who purchases a gallon of Varnish to refinish his floors—the painter who uses many gallons for as many purposes—the furniture manufacturer who uses thousands of gallons, are no more exacting than the experts in charge of our paint making departments.

Lucaseal Varnish

Lucaseal is the "Bon Ton" line of *Lucas* varnishes, made primarily for service and satisfaction to the user. *Lucaseal Varnishes* cost no more at retail than some inferior grades and are infinitely more dependable.

Lucaseal Varnishes are designed for each particular purpose, including

Lucaseal Floor—for interior floors.
Lucaseal Interior—for general interior woodwork.
Lucaseal Exterior—for general outside purposes.
Lucaseal Seat—for furniture or interior woodwork.
Lucaseal Dull—producing a hand-rubbed effect for interior woodwork or furniture.

Write for descriptive booklet and name of nearest local dealer.

John Lucas & Co., Inc.
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK PITTSBURGH CHICAGO BOSTON OAKLAND, CAL.
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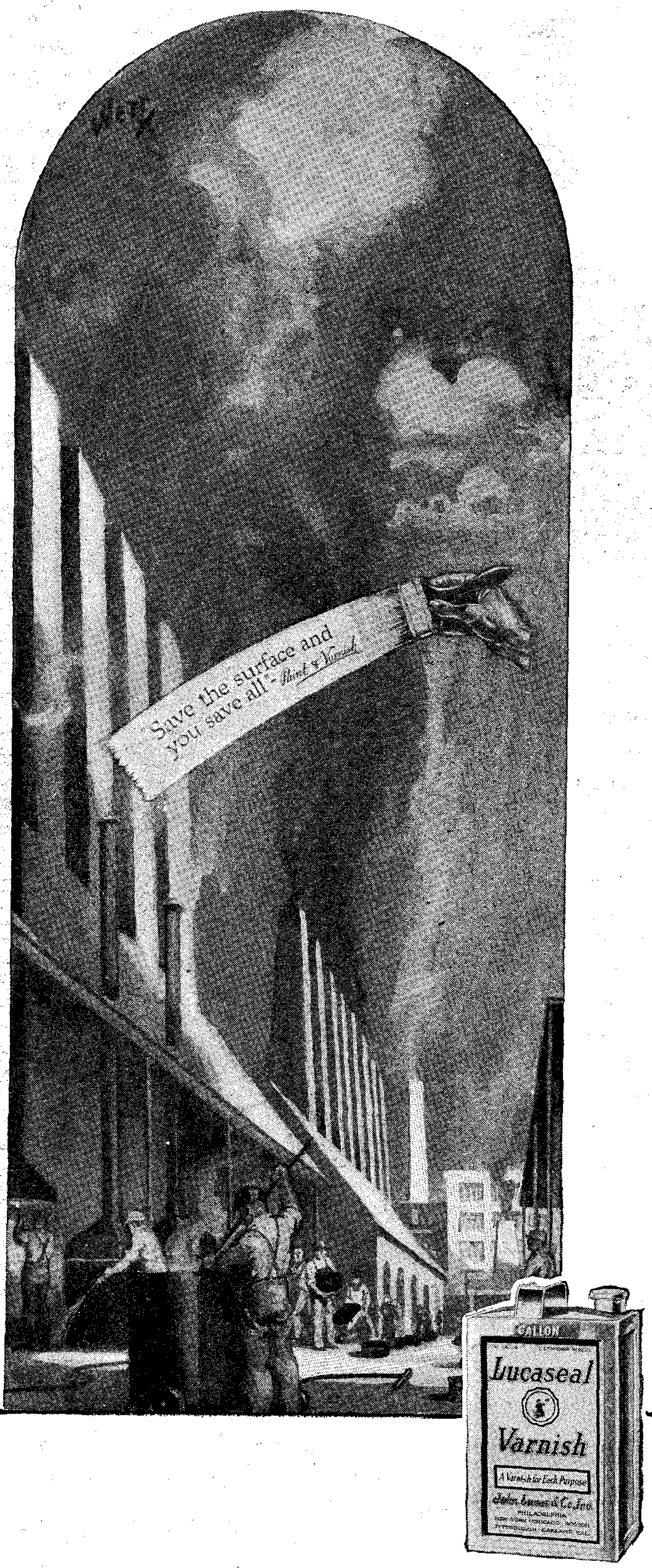
Purposely Made for Every Purpose

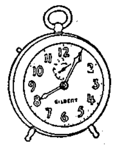


Lucas

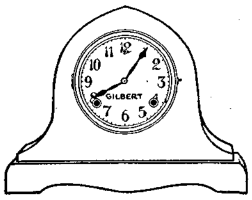
Paints and Varnishes

Dressing Time

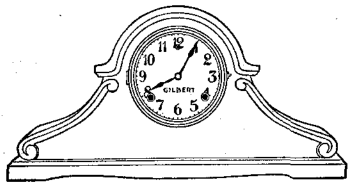
Illustrated
Hand-rubbed mahogany finish clock fitted with thirty hour movement. Height 5 inches and width 8 inches.



New thin model; thirty hour continuous alarm. Height 6¾ inches, with artistic radium hands and dial.



Hand-rubbed mahogany finish clock, with eight day pendulum type movement and Cathedral gong. Height 11 inches and width 14½ inches.



Rich mahogany finish, hand-rubbed clock, with eight day pendulum type movement and Normandy chimes. Height 10 inches and width 20 inches.

THERE'S an intimate touch of friendliness about a Gilbert Clock in the dressing room, that is almost human. Quietly and unobtrusively it fills its place and performs its service faithfully, cheerily and never wearied; a pleasant, helpful companion, day or night.

For more than a century this Company has been making good clocks at Winsted—clocks both silent and with voices. There are clocks with plain or radium dials, Cathedral gongs, Normandy chimes, and business-like alarm clocks.

All are worthy products of a group of people who have been clock makers for generations.

William L. Gilbert Clock Co.
Winsted, Conn.
"Makers of good clocks since 1807"

Gilbert Clocks

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

But not in the little country town did they find what Oberookoff called the real Russia. And so they went farther into the country, and visited the estate of a prince, renowned as an honest liberal and reformer, who told Larry of "the great slow revolution" which in Russia "had already been going on for fifty years, under the lead of the zemstvos . . . But the war and the revolution had broken the whole system down.

"'Now the peasants are crying for land,' he said. 'What good will it do them? They do not even cultivate the land they already possess. . . . If they do seize my estate, they will soon with a terrific amount of shouted discussion divide it into strips like these, and back it will go to a primitive state.'" But when Larry at last left Russia, it was with a conviction that the upheaval would be brief. "Then back to some order, both old and new, which would meet the desires at least in a measure of the stolid millions like these."

This Russian section is about the most interesting part of the book. And tho Mr. Poole does not at all approve of things as they are, and especially disapproves of those whom he calls the "Gentlemen Hounders," he does believe that:

"In us all is a reserve of idealism, courage, devotion, and endurance, the presence of which we barely suspect, we who are so tragically blind. . . . It seems to me that these brief years of blind reaction will soon pass . . . On every hand there will arise millions of men and women, in labor-unions, farmers' leagues, and radical parties of various brands. . . . The Bolshevik will find himself competing with many strenuous groups, each one of which will shamelessly steal a little of his thunder. For the Great Slow Revolution, which began before we were born and will continue doubtless long after we are dead, will be driven on its course by all kinds and conditions of men . . . Not united but in factions, in confusion, and in bitter sweat, with grim and vexing problems crowding in upon all sides, they will make their try for democracy."

Whether or not one agrees with Mr. Poole's conclusions, or sympathizes with his point of view, it can scarcely be denied that he has a good deal to say which is worth hearing.

"TRUE STORY, BUT WHAT'S THE USE?"

IN spite of prohibition, the price of meat, and the crime wave, the Americans are still a cheerful people, which makes it all the more astonishing that the entire country seems to be reading and discussing a recent book called "Main Street" (Harcourt, Brace & Howe). In this somber volume (another study of the eternal feminine) Mr. Sinclair Lewis has depicted a small Minnesota town in a way that might cause any intending settler, captivated by the idea of the wider atmosphere of the great West, to resolve never to go beyond the Alleghanies.

Carol Milford is a shallow-pated, superficially clever, half-baked young woman who, after graduating at a local college, becomes a librarian in St. Paul and, not finding intellectual satisfaction in her work, begins to think of marriage. Just at this moment she meets Dr. Kennicott, of Gopher Prairie, a man of real ability, many fine traits and sterling qualities, but deficient in the graces and culture of life. It is the psychological moment for them both; they honestly like each other; propinquity does the rest, and within a year they are married and on their way to Gopher Prairie.

The description of Main Street in this Western town is probably a true one, and Carol is dismayed by the ugliness she sees around her. Her husband is used to it, is not keen on beauty of architecture or design, and is convinced that Gopher Prairie, with its kindly inhabitants and prosperous business life is a delightful place of residence. To Carol the atmosphere of the place and the crudity of its social life are almost unbearable. Her husband's friends are all cordiality; she is invited to various merrymakings, and the local nature of the conversation, the absence of interest in anything outside of Gopher Prairie, and the distressing tendency of the guests to do mediocre "stunts" combine to depress her spirits.

Much of the book is devoted to descriptions of the inhabitants of Gopher Prairie, and, truth to tell, they are an uninteresting set. And yet, as one reads of Carol's attempts to improve matters by starting a dramatic club, refurnishing her own parlor in blue and gold, and introducing foolish games at an evening party by way of "waking them up," one can not place her much higher in the scale of cultivation than the kindly folk to whom she feels so superior. Symbolic dancing, a community theater, the replanning of Gopher Prairie with a village green and picturesque houses on Main Street waken no enthusiasm, and Carol, discontented, and feeling her great superiority to every one around her, begins, tho sincerely attached to her husband, to try sentimental experiments with the more presentable of the townsmen. Guy Pollock, a somewhat disillusioned lawyer, is the first of these; a man of forty-six who had once known better things but had fallen a prey to what he calls the Village Virus, and Carol also makes an impression upon Percy Bresnahan, the Successful Man, who comes back to his native town of Gopher Prairie to be admired by his old friends; but her chief "catch" is a handsome youth (only a tailor's apprentice, to be sure), who is tormented by a thirst for culture, has read widely if not understandingly, and to whom Carol represents an ideal of both intellect and charm. It seems almost incredible that a woman considering herself a lover of the higher things of life should venture so far on the thin ice of a vulgar intrigue with a shopman, but she is mercifully preserved from the fatal step, and after two years spent in Washington, doing war-work, where to her surprize she finds herself no more contented than at Gopher Prairie, she returns to her husband and home.

There are some good descriptions in the book. Dr. Kennicott operating on a kitchen-table in a lonely farmhouse; the ugliness of Gopher Prairie; the self-satisfaction of the inhabitants—all this is well done, and in this fidelity to nature lies the merit of Mr. Lewis's work. Its faults may be found in its monotony of atmosphere, the insistence of the author upon the dulness of Gopher Prairie and the crudity of its inhabitants, and a certain joy in that sordidness which some miscall "realism." Mr. Stephen Leacock has aptly described this kind of fiction as "The Sears-Roebuck school," while that shrewd critic, Mr. George Ade, has remarked of similar works: "True story, but what's the use?"

DICTIONARY

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You will always be finding "another use for 3-in-One" if you save the Dictionary that is inside the carton, wrapped around the bottle. It is indexed, illustrated and explains hundreds of ways that 3-in-One will serve you for lubricating, cleaning, polishing, preventing rust.

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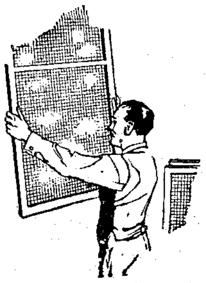

How much did these rust holes cost you?

Monel metal screening does not rust

MONEL metal screens put up nine years ago have stood the weathering of nine successive winters and summers and are still intact—as good as new. These screens have survived the attack of rain, hail, sleet and snow —have been heavily coated with ice and soaked with sea fog—still they do not rust.

Monel metal screens cost more than any other screening on the square foot basis. But consider this. You won't have to settle carpenter bills—the biggest item in screen construction and renewals—but once in a long time; while with other screening, the screen builder is almost on your payroll. Monel then is obviously the economical buy.

Monel—the strong, rustless, screening metal

Metals commonly used for screening ultimately succumb to corrosion. None of them will survive the continuous attack of salt in sea-fogs or acids found in smoky air wherever coal is burned.

Monel of all screening metals is the one naturally endowed to resist corrosion. So industrial users and specifiers of metals have discarded protected iron, copper and even bronze, and have substituted MONEL for screen and similar exposed services.

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The International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario

The name Monel identifies the natural nickel alloy—67% nickel, 28% copper and 5% other metals — produced by The International Nickel Company. Monel metal products include Monel blocks, Monel rods, Monel castings, Monel wire, Monel strip stock, Monel sheet, etc.

SCIENCE · AND · INVENTION · CONTINUED

FOOD AND WAGES

DOES science lay down a basis for the minimum wage? The proposal in Great Britain to make it dependent on the cost of living has met with some resentment from the workers, who seem to regard it as an attempt to class them with the beasts that perish. A contributor to *Nature* (London), signing himself "E. P. C.," declares this reaction not only unsound but quite unwarranted. He maintains stoutly that the introduction of such a scientific assessment of wages does not reduce the worker's status in any way. Labor, he says, in common with other elements of the community, must learn that truth must be faced squarely, and that science and not sentimentalism must be the foundation that will keep the social structure from collapse. The cost of the food necessary to maintain the vital processes within, and enable the worker to keep up his strength without, must necessarily, he says, be proportioned to the least amount on which he can live. We read:

"We all have a right to live, and life is maintained by an adequate ingestion of food. The only practicable basis for the fixation of the level of the minimum wage would seem to be the cost of living. It has been contested by many people who are unacquainted with the methods of science that as all humanity is neither of the same sex nor of equal age and size, and as the work performed by various classes of the community varies within wide limits, as regards both severity and duration, it is impossible to lay down standards which will be uniformly applicable. So far as the minimum wage is concerned, there is absolutely no difficulty.

"In order to assess the amount of work done, both internal and external, and the amount of food which must be consumed in order to cover this, it is obvious that there must be some common unit to which everything is reduced. The unit most generally utilized is the large calory, as all forms of energy may finally be reduced to terms of heat. The large calory is the amount of heat required to raise 1 kilogram of water from 15° to 16° C.

"The cost of the internal work is a function of the amount of active tissue present in the organism. Formerly it was assumed that the weight of the individual gave a good approximation. Recent research has shown that such a value is an approximation only; that much more uniform values can be obtained if the weight-factor is correlated with the age and the height of the individual. The basal metabolism [energy required in repose] can now be stated in terms of calories per square meter surface of the body. Between the ages of twenty and fifty on an ordinary diet it is 39.7 calories per square meter surface per hour. It is generally accepted that the 'average' man has a surface of about 1.77 square meters, and, therefore, a daily basal metabolism of approximately 1,700 calories—*i.e.*, as cost of internal work.

"In order to determine the total daily output of energy by any individual, to the cost of the internal work must be added the increment due to the external work done. In spite of the widely exprest belief that it is quite impossible to correlate the daily work done by different types of workers, let us say that of a postman, a dock-laborer, a bricklayer, and a trawler deck-hand, nothing is more easy, provided the appropriate tests are carried out. It is true that the amount of energy spent in the form of external work varies very markedly with the type of work performed and the conditions under which it is carried out. It may range from the low cost of sedentary work in a warm office or workshop to the other extreme of hard manual labor under unfavorable conditions in the open air. One of the attempts at the classification of external work is given in the report on food requirements by the Food (War) Committee of the Royal Society. The figures given are net daily (eight-hour) figures to be added to the cost of the basal metabolism.

Sedentary....	Less than 400 calories
Light work...	400 to 700 "
Moderate....	700 " 1,000 "
Heavy.......	1,100 " 2,000 "

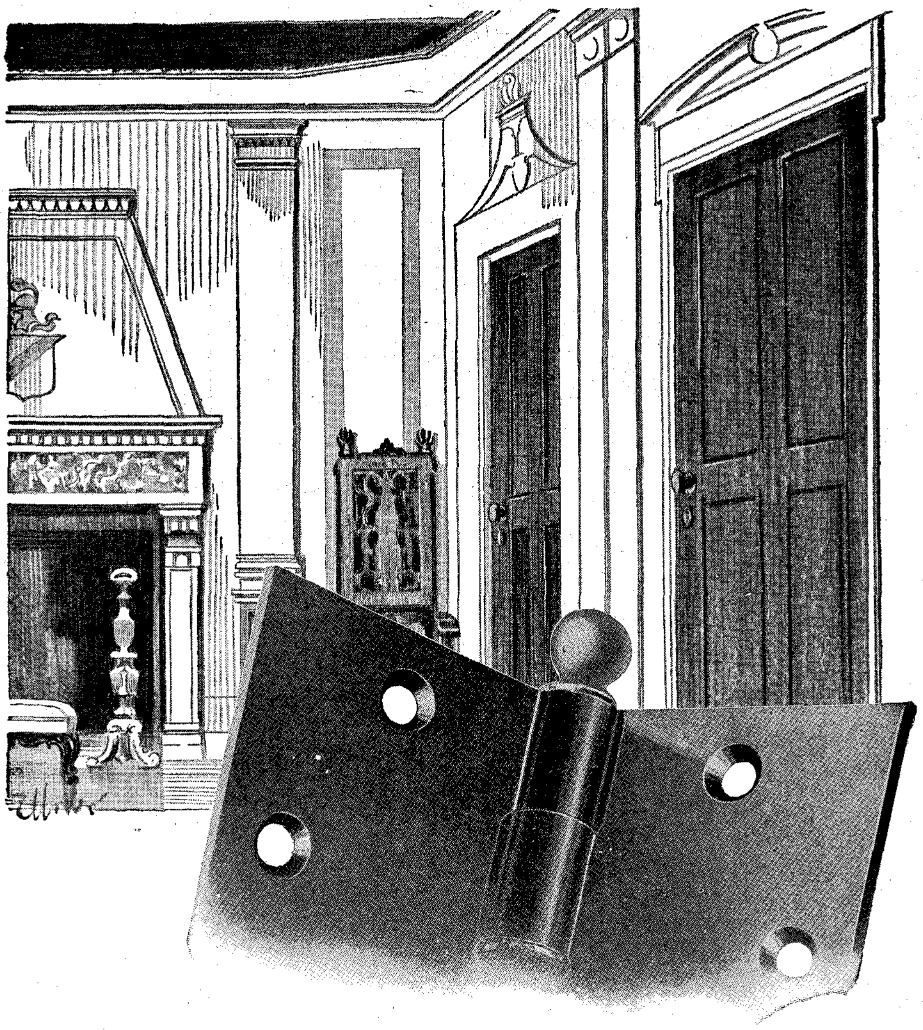
In certain types of work the 2,000-calory limit may be exceeded."

In regard to sex, experimental work has definitely shown that the basal metabolism of women is about 7 per cent. below that of men, and that, except in light work, the amount of external work performed is below that of men. It is generally held that the total energy output of women for the twenty-four hours is 17 per cent. below that of men. To quote further:

"It is to be regretted that in this class of investigation, altho a certain amount of work has been done, Britain has not played a prominent part. Compared with the work carried out both on the Continent and in the United States, the experimental work here has been almost negligible. The special apparatus and the facilities for such research have been lacking. The Inter-Allied Scientific Food Commission, which sat during the later stages of the war, did recommend that a special institute for such research should be founded in each country, but, so far, nothing has been done here.

"In view of the fact that, of the weekly wage of the workers earning $12 a week or less—at any rate, of those with families—50 to 60 per cent. of the income is legitimately spent in the purchase of food, it is suggested that the total cost of living should be the dominant factor in the determination of the level of the minimum wage. Such a mode of assessment would also form an equitable basis for the determination of the wage of the skilled worker, in so far that the increment to be added in payment of (1) skill, (2) compensation for work carried out under unpleasant or unhygienic conditions, or (3) extra-heavy work, would be simply an addition to the minimum wage."

The author holds it unquestionably true that there ought to be a statutory minimum wage. The unskilled worker, he says, suffers most. No matter what the trade or occupation, it can be confidently asserted that, as a general rule, it will be found that the unskilled laborer is expending most



Where Hinges Promote Harmony

THE beauty of a room depends upon the selection of all its appointments to produce harmony. The value of McKinney Anti-Friction Butts lies in their ability to swing great doors quickly and quietly—without sagging or squeaking. They contribute harmony by serving unobtrusively—without notice.

McKinney Anti-Friction Butts are designed particularly for heavy work. Every day on millions of doors they prove their worth by work effectively done in silence. Other McKinney Hinges and Butts have been designed with equal thought for the task to be performed. From the smallest to the largest, they combine true craftsmanship with practical every day usefulness.

The first McKinney Hinge was introduced more than fifty years ago. The millions that have followed since all represent the effort of the McKinney Manufacturing Company to make a good and substantial product. Today McKinney Hinges set a standard by which all hinges may be fairly judged.

The selection of hinges for the home is clearly presented in a booklet for your convenience. You will also be interested in another booklet on McKinney complete door sets for garages of all sizes, shapes and designs. These McKinney complete garage sets make better looking, stronger and more protective doors possible. These two illustrated books will be gladly sent upon request.

Also manufacturers of garag. and farm building door-hardware, furniture hardware and McKinney One-Man Trucks. These McKinney One-Man Trucks eliminate the need of extra helpers and cut trucking costs in half.

McKINNEY

Hinges and Butts

McKinney Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh. Western Office, State-Lake Building, Chicago. Export Representation.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1921

GROVE CITY SCENE OF DISASTROUS BLAZE

LACK OF WATER IS HANDICAP TO FIGHT

Women Join in Bucket Brigade in Attempt to Check Rush of Flames from Flour Mill and Elevator; Loss May Be More Than $50,000.

Photograph showing wreckage of the Grove City Milling Company flour mill, morning of February 19, 1921—the fourth bad fire in Grove City in recent years. Grove City had no waterworks.

YOUR town may be like Grove City, Ohio—the shadow of disaster hanging over *your* family and *your* business.

Even if you have a waterworks, don't forget the *pipes*. If they are not large enough, or not in good condition, the perils of fire and disease are ever-present.

Read what Mr. C. E. Eesley, President of the Grove City Milling Company, has to say:

"Less than half our loss was covered by insurance. . . Needless to say I do not propose to rebuild until we have a waterworks with adequate fire protection. This means a large loss in business. . . The benefits secured from a lessening of the insurance rate would go far to paying the interest on the bonds for the construction of a waterworks system."

And he concludes: "*If people would realize the situation and act on it, there would be millions of dollars saved every year.*"

You are a voter and taxpayer. *Your* safety is at stake. Possibly you don't realize at how low a cost per capita you can have an adequate supply of pure water. Find out. Investigate the water situation in your town *today*—tomorrow may be too late!

The first cast iron pipe was laid 260 years ago—*and is still in use.* Because cast iron rusts only on the surface and resists corrosion, it is the standard material for gas and water mains and for many industrial purposes.

THE CAST IRON PIPE PUBLICITY BUREAU, 165 E. ERIE ST., CHICAGO

CAST IRON PIPE

Is your home safe?

"Pipe and the Public Welfare," —an illustrated, cloth-bound book—is full of interest. Sent postpaid for 25c

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

energy and receiving least pay. He continues:

"The assumption has been made that the purchase of food and the production of external muscular work are terms which are strictly interchangeable, and within the limits of the minimum-wage-earning class this is true. Objection to the proposal to use food consumption as the basis of wage-fixation might legitimately be raised on the ground that, with the great majority of wage-earners the purchase of food is not confined to the purchase for their own needs, but also for those of a family or other dependents. There is the further difficulty as to whether the minimum wage for men and women should be identical. There is absolutely no question about the fact that the average woman worker does not expend the same amount of energy as the average man, but this may be offset by another factor of wide application, that the majority of workingwomen carry on at the same time housework in their own homes, where the expenditure in energy may easily compete in severity with the work done outside.

"Science may seem at times to be cold and unsympathetic, even harsh, but, nevertheless, it is only when the facts are observed in a clear and unimpassioned manner that the truth can be found. Far from viewing man as a mere machine for the conversion of the latent energy of food into the potential energy of work, science is fully alive to the fact that this is only one aspect of vital activity, that there is a psychic side of life—everything that makes up the environment—which plays an equally important part in the life-history.

"The purely energy side of the subject can not be the sole criterion for the determining of wages. Food alone will not suffice to keep men going; it must be consumed under conditions which are satisfactory—conditions, it is true, which vary, at present, with the social status of the individual. There must be a sufficiency of money for a reasonable expenditure on various small luxuries, for entertainment, and for the various amenities of life, the absence of which makes life for the majority of people scarcely worth living. There is no question, then, as many labor-leaders seem to imagine, that an attempt is being made to reduce the manual worker to the level of serfdom."

"GOLD FROM GOLDFISH"—The credulity of some people who put their faith and their ready cash into crude swindles is thus commented on by an editorial writer in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York). We read:

"It is surprizing how assertions in chemistry affect the lay mind. Analysis is supposed to be a rule-of-thumb procedure; it would almost seem as tho the chemist had only to pour some of any substance into his mystic apparatus, and straightway not only every element but every chemical body would proceed under orders to some compartment marked out for it and then ring a bell. Of course if all the elements present go each to its respective cell and the compounds do likewise, it would seem that the compounds might be disturbed in the process, but, as the lay mind would declare, 'you can't expect me to know about that,' or, what would be more likely, 'I haven't the time to look up that sort of thing.' Another curious disposition of the lay mind is to hurry in and buy stock before any one with understanding comes along and condemns it. There was the electric refining of sugar that we remember about thirty-five years ago or more. The happy inventor made just such a demonstration: he put raw sugar into one end of the apparatus on the top floor, started his motors going, and in a few minutes beautiful white refined sugar swished down into a bin on the ground floor. It had the American Sugar Refining Company, which had lately been organized, beaten to a frazzle. The trouble was that after the inventor was called away to parts unknown, it was discovered that the raw sugar was deposited into an unseen bin, while the refined sugar was dumped out of another. Every one remembers the Reverend Jerguson's fortune made by his process to extract gold from sea-water and the abundant proceeds he took away with him. Still another who got away with the money was the inventor of gold from goldfish. He flourished in New York, put his goldfish into an apparatus—and showed beads of gold as the product. Sober, solid business men who knew how to make fortunes and to keep them—until the chemical troubadour came along—closed their eyes and got into the ground waters with the goldfish! Only the other day in Berlin the cheerful Mr. Unruhe came pretty near to getting a million pounds sterling for developing powerful electric currents from the hidden wires connected up with a central station. The method is monotonous."

THE CONSERVATION OF HUMAN POWER

MEN, rather than things, are growing more and more to be the objects of attention and research. We have been reasonably successful in molding matter, combining its parts and regulating their movements; it is in shaping, combining, and controlling human beings that we have made our failures. The man who is to change all this is the industrial engineer, according to L. W. Wallace, president of the Society of Industrial Engineers. In an address on "The Conservation of Labor", delivered before the American Engineering Council, at Washington, and printed in *The American Machinist* (New York), Mr. Wallace lays down the rule that the greatest possible service that any individual, group, or agency can render is that which adds to the potential value of a human being. At this period of the world's history, he says, its economic value is lowered by the loss of millions of human beings. Not only is it of importance to increase the potential value of all, but it is of equal necessity that the energy, the vigor, and morale of all be conserved. He continues:

"One of the best pieces of work that has been accomplished in recent years in conserving the physical vigor of labor has been that done by the safety advisers. The safety movement has saved untold millions of dollars and thousands of hu-

The house illustrated is the Standish, one of the most popular Lewis designs. The reduced facsimile of page from "Lewis Homes of Character" shows how floor plans and all other details of each house are given.

Build your home now at a big saving

Don't delay! Investigate now the Lewis method, which saves hundreds of dollars on materials—30% to 50% on labor—and assures exactly the kind of a house you want

BUILDING costs have had a substantial drop. Thousands of rent payers will take advantage of present prices to own a home. Will you be one of them? The Lewis method points the way—economically, easily and satisfactorily.

There is no guesswork or experimenting when you build a Lewis-Built Home. You know in advance exactly what it will look like. Instead of a mass of blue prints, you see an actual photograph of the finished house. And you save the architect's fee.

The plans for Lewis-Built Homes are based on a study of thousands of the most popular and most livable houses throughout the country. Houses of various types and costs have been carefully studied; every good feature has been combined in designs and plans for 96 homes perfect in every detail, pictured and described in our 160-page book, "Lewis Homes of Character."

For these homes we furnish lumber logged in our own forests, cut in our own saw mills and finished in our finishing mills. We also supply the hardware, windows, nails, paint, stain, varnish, etc., which we buy wholesale. Buying from us direct you save the usual heavy middleman's charges.

The power-driven machines in our mills do the work of hundreds of carpenters. Large scale operation enables us to sell you the materials for hundreds of dollars less than you can buy locally. And you also make a big saving on labor cost.

In one shipment you receive all the necessary lumber, shingles, nails, hardware, sash weights and picture moulding. The contractor or carpenter simply has to put the house together. There is no fussing or guesswork. Weeks of costly time are saved.

Lewis construction is of the highest quality. Lewis Homes are not portable or in any way flimsy. They are built just as solidly and substantially as by the old-fashioned methods. The only difference is in eliminating waste and saving money.

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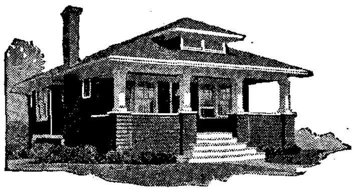

The Ferndale—an unusually attractive bungalow of the Craftsman type that combines an artistic exterior with light, airy rooms.

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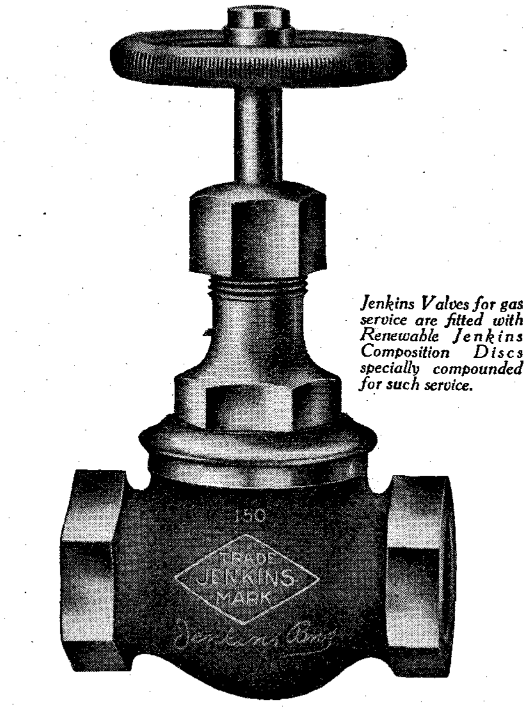
Jenkins Bros

Merit tempts imitation

Jenkins Valves are made only by Jenkins Bros. and have the name and Jenkins Diamond Mark cast on the body—a valve without this identification is not a Jenkins. Genuine Jenkins Valves are obtainable through supply houses everywhere.

Valves and Griddle Cakes



Jenkins Valves for gas service are fitted with Renewable Jenkins Composition Discs specially compounded for such service.

A connection? Yes.

Next time you see a Childs pancake griddle notice the Jenkins Valves on the gas supply pipes.

Appeasing the appetites of thousands every day not only calls for an efficient system of service, but ever dependable equipment as well.

For years the Childs Company has been using Jenkins Valves on the gas pipes running to the griddles, on steam tables, coffee urns, and other kitchen equipment in all of its restaurants. And they are used because it is in keeping with a policy to install only the best.

Jenkins Valves are built to a high standard and have been for more than fifty-seven years. This standard means correct design, more and the best metal, most careful workmanship, and a rigid test for each valve to prove its dependability before it leaves our factory. They are valves that are made to give satisfaction be the conditions of service unusual or usual.

You will find Jenkins Valves in the better plumbing, heating, and power plant installations, and on machines and equipment where it is the desire of a manufacturer to bring his product to the highest point of efficiency in every way. They are made of brass, iron, and steel in types and sizes to meet all requirements, and are used for steam, water, air, gas, gasoline, oil, chemical, and other service.

All users of valves are invited to write for data on the valves in which they are interested. Manufacturers who incorporate valves in their products may freely call upon us for active cooperation. Home owners will find helpful information in our special booklets on Plumbing and Heating Valves for the home.

JENKINS BROS.

80 White Street - - - - - - - - New York
524 Atlantic Avenue - - - - - - - - Boston
133 No. Seventh Street - - - - - Philadelphia
646 Washington Boulevard - - - - - Chicago
St. Louis Pittsburgh Washington
San Francisco Havana

JENKINS BROS., Ltd.

103 St. Remi Street - - - - Montreal, Canada
6 Great Queen St., Kingsway, W.C. 2, London, Eng.
FACTORIES:
Bridgeport, Conn. Elizabeth, N. J. Montreal, Can.

Jenkins Valves

SINCE 1864

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

n lives. It is one outstanding example what a systematic organization can complish.

"However welfare work may have been ploited, however badly handled, however disliked, there is unquestionably still need and a place for it in American lustrial and commercial life. As a sop is a failure; as a substitute for wages stly due, it is pernicious; as paternalism, is dangerous. If administered as supmentary to fair and full wages—if nceived as giving that justly due—if ided by the sincerest motives, and if rticipated in through the spirit of man kindness and cordiality, it will be a nediction and will result in maintaining high morale, a better moral and physical ndition of the worker and his family.

"The industrial medical adviser is an solute essential in this day of intensive d mass production. Bad health plays a ge part in inefficiency; in irregularity attendance, which results in a lowered andard of living; in the shifting from b to job, which reduces stability of aracter.

"In a published statement, the Norton ompany, of Worcester, Mass., says that 75 per cent. reduction in loss of time on ccount of illness has been obtained since he establishment of their medical depart- ent.

"If by conservation of labor we imply he making of labor more contented, more telligent, and therefore more effective, hen some forms of industrial engineering ill be most effective. The intelligence f all labor must be raised.

"We have in mind not only the education of the worker at the bench or lathe, ut the subforemen, the foremen, the uperintendents, the engineers, the mangers, and, yes, the chief executives. Much that is evil, that is inefficient, that troublesome in the industrial realm is due lack of information, which leads to a isinterpretation of causes and effects. he employer oftentimes does not know y more, if as much, about the real onomic situation as does the employee. a result of lack of knowledge on the rt of both parties, grievous mistakes made; rank injustice results; esnged relationships become a fact.

"Decided progress has been made in aining workmen. This was especially dent during the war. However, in all n efforts not enough emphasis has been laced upon the factors that are conucive to making the workman a broadinded and an intelligent employee. The tellectual development has been too en sacrificed for the sake of the physical. d it is in the foreman group where is ind a very sad condition. It is one of e weakest chains in the entire industrial stem. There is no greater opportunity accomplishment in industrial education than among the foremen.

"The strike is a very large source of ste of human labor. Millions, I do not ow how many millions, of hours of labor e lost each year through strikes. All this loss could be conserved if the strike uld be entirely eliminated, but we do not lieve that this will ever come to pass.

"In recent weeks we have heard much out the efficacy of industrial democracy, shop committees, of Senate and House an, of collective bargaining, as the naceas for all labor problems. During the same period we have had striking examples of the inadequacy of all these plans. Industrial democracy is a misnomer unless fairly and honestly applied. Collective bargaining is a great danger if wrongly applied and is used as an instrument of autocratic power.

"No, labor problems have always existed and are likely to continue. There is no panacea, as industrial democracy, profit-sharing, committee system, open shop, closed shop, or collective bargaining. None of these agencies will accomplish or avail much unless there be behind them and disseminated through every fiber and thread the spirit of fairness, honesty, and justice. If these principles be present, there will be no labor troubles. And again, if they be present, it does not matter much what plan is used. This accounts for many striking examples of the successful management of labor through each of the plans named."

Many abuses have grown up, Mr. Wallace asserts, through ignorance of cause and effect. Poor management, watered stock, incompetent supervision, excessive equipment, large inventories, poor equipment, bad management, inadequate sales policies, and other causes have reduced income and swallowed up profits. In arriving at a solution, incompetency in management again shows itself; faulty analyses and incorrect conclusions follow. Wages are cut, demands increased, working conditions made less desirable; all of which result in strained relationships, strikes, bloodshed, destruction of property—no one benefited. He goes on:

"Lack of information as to cause and effect on the part of labor leads to many misinterpretations and faulty conclusions, such as to believe that to limit production is to benefit the worker, to unduly decrease the length of the work-day is conducive to the prosperity and the well-being of society and of labor, and to place all workers in a given trade on a par, regardless of capacity or ability, is beneficial to the cause of labor. These policies lead to a reduction of production, increased cost; to suspicion, to disregard of rights of property, to rights of individuals, and to rights of society, the result being strained relations, strikes, bloodshed, destruction of property—no one benefited.

"It is the function and province of the engineer to make the correct analysis, to predict effect through known causes. It is purely the mission of the engineer of wide experience, of great foresight, and of unselfish motive to see to it:

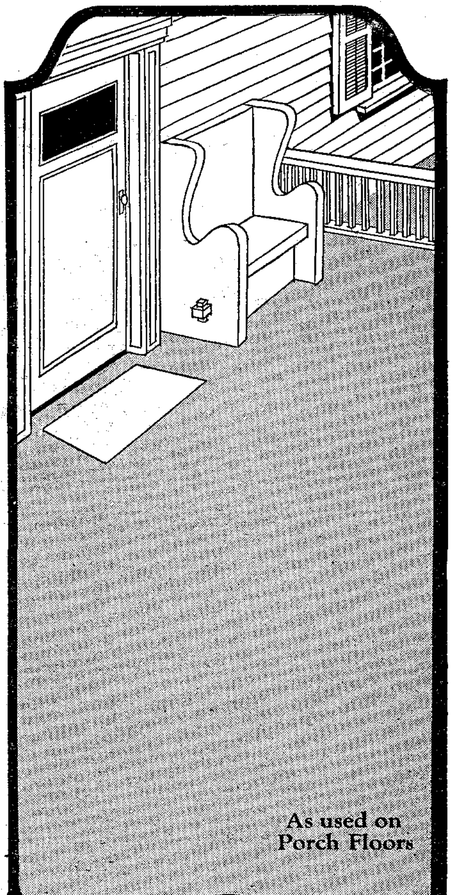
"First—That every action is based upon the principles of honesty, justice, and fairness to the employee, the employer, and the public.

"Secondly—To so formulate the plan of action as to eliminate all unfair privilege of employer and employee and to make it possible for each to fulfil its responsibilities to the community.

"Thirdly—To so organize the plan or industry as to make it exceedingly difficult for an incompetent to hold a position of authority or to have autocratic control.

"It is the industrial expert who must finally work out these problems. He is the specialist who understands causes and effects. He is the one to make an unbiased and detailed diagnosis and to prescribe the treatment.

"Think of the many hours being wasted,



S-V-W KOVERFLOR TRADE MARK

Floor Covering in Liquid Form

*for Wood or Cement
Outside or Inside*

YOU lay Koverflor with a brush. It forms a sanitary tile-like surface that is water-proof, weather-proof, alkali-proof, lime-proof, and impervious to the action of oil and grease.

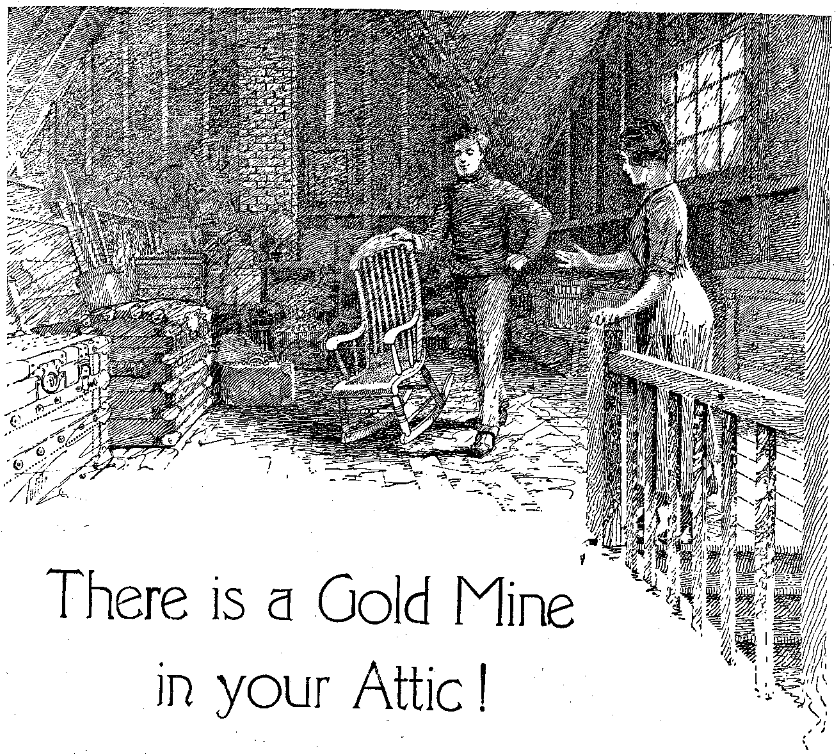
Koverflor is supplied in attractive solid colors for porch, kitchen, garage, factory, hospital, school, and all other wood or cement floor surfaces—also for steamship and boat decks.

Hardware and paint dealers sell Koverflor. Ask *your* dealer for it or send us his name and receive the Koverflor Sample Book.

STANDARD VARNISH WORKS
Manufacturers of
Elastica Varnishes *Satinette Enamel*
Kwickwork Auto Finishes, etc.
90 West Street New York City
55 Stevenson Street, San Francisco, Cal.
506 Oakland Ave., S.W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Foreign Branches: London, Paris, Melbourne
Standard-Cooper Bell Co.
2600 Federal Street Chicago, Ill

STANDARD
STANDARD

Lowe Brothers



There is a Gold Mine in your Attic!

UNLESS your attic is different from most folks, it has a lot of old discarded furniture in it, too shabby to use. Furniture, that love nor money couldn't buy today. It's altogether too good to have up there. Bring it down and restore its youth with Vernicol Varnish stain. Whether it's mahogany, oak or walnut, matters not, there is a Vernicol finish for each. No trick to use it. Goes on with a brush just as easy as spreading butter on hot toast. It sure does make things do, by doing them over. Sold by the best dealer in each town. Send to this address for Vernicol Circular.

The **Lowe Brothers** *Company*
516 EAST THIRD ST., DAYTON, OHIO
Boston New York Jersey City Chicago Atlanta Memphis Kansas City
Minneapolis Toronto
Factories: Dayton Toronto

Paints

SCIENCE AND INVENTIO

Continued

with all that means to posterity, to socie to industry, because we have not analyz the requirements of the job and beca we have not trained the man.

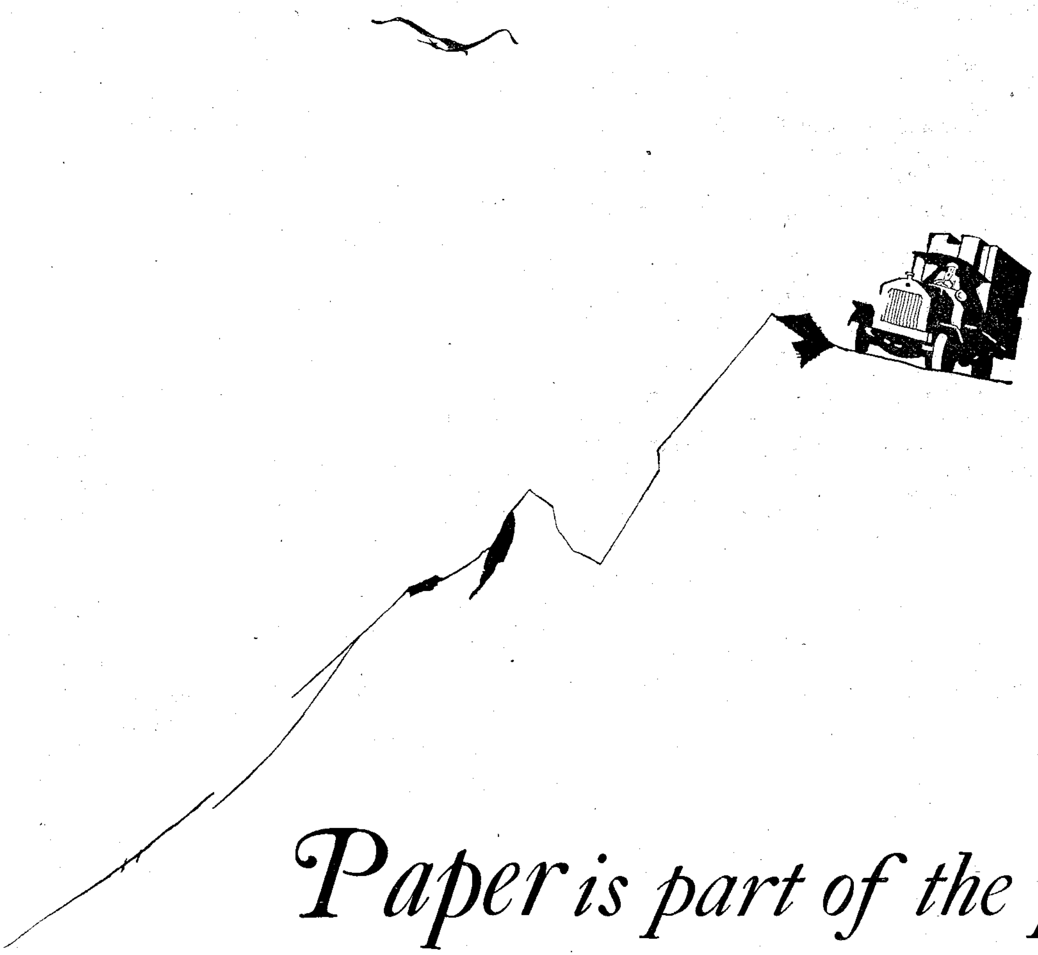
"And out of it all, we hope, there w eventually come into all industry, becau of the effects of the engineer, a fine sp of comradeship, of loyalty, and of genu pleasure in association of boss with m which if it does will be one of the larg possible means of conserving labor in its aspects."

OUR IGNORANCE OF SCIENCE

"ASTONISHINGLY ignorant" is t phrase used to describe the ordina citizen, in his relation to scientific subjec by an editorial writer in *Chemical and M allurgical Engineering* (New York). Boo on science, courses on science in school college, articles on science in the papers all seem unable to alter this state of thing The ordinary graduate is unashamed wh he is unable to pronounce the name of chemical compound, but he would blush put the wrong accent on the name of Greek goddess. He thinks that the m who has read Cicero's orations is "ed cated," even if he has not the slightest id how a trolley-car runs. All this, we a told, is due to our inheritance of mediev ideas of education. One of the most ill minating criticisms of the failings of th system, the writer thinks, is contained i H. G. Wells's recently published "Outlin of History." Mr. Wells believes, as Hu ley did before him, in the need for leavenin the old-time classical studies with a co siderable proportion of well-taught physic science. We read:

> "It is in his account of Mr. Gladsto that Mr. Wells assails the old pedantic ed cation that, in spite of its virtues, has hampered our colleges. Mr. Wells expla the old-time classical training as consist mainly of 'the study, without any arc ology or historical perspective, of the m rhetorical and "poetic" of the Latin a Greek classics.' The graduates from s a course, continues Mr. Wells, had no of history as a whole, were ignorant of t elementary ideas of biological science, o modern political, social, and economic sc ence and modern thought and literatur Such an education as Mr. Gladstone's typical of that of many of our public m lawyers, and even some business men. M Wells's test of an education is whether enables one to interpret correctly the l around him; of Mr. Gladstone he says th he never attained any real vision of t world in which he lived.

> "For instance, 'When Mr. Gladstone w taken by Sir John Lubbock to see Char Darwin, he talked all the time of Bulgari politics, and was evidently quite unawa of the real importance of the man he w visiting. Darwin, Lord Morley recor express himself deeply sensible of the hon done him by the visit of "such a great man but he offered no comments on the Br garian discourse.' Obviously this Eton a Oxford graduate, intellectual as he was su posed to be, had little conception of t



Paper is part of the picture

Some papers seem right for some advertising purposes and wrong for others.

This is true because Paper suggests definite ideas, atmospheres and impressions by means of its texture, color, weight, form and feel.

Thus a heavy, rough-textured STRATHMORE EXPRESSIVE PAPER suggests Ruggedness.

A fine-textured STRATHMORE EXPRESSIVE PAPER, Refinement or Elegance.

A mauve STRATHMORE EXPRESSIVE PAPER, Femininity.

A pale blue STRATHMORE EXPRESSIVE PAPER, Coolness.

STRATHMORE EXPRESSIVE PAPERS are offered in so great a diversity that you can easily select one that creates the correct "atmosphere" for any business or product.

The appropriate STRATHMORE PAPER reiterates and re-enforces every word you print upon it.

Your printer is the man to help you find the STRATHMORE PAPER that says your say.

In the meantime write for the Strathmore Demonstration Set. It tells the whole story of Expressive Advertising at a glance. STRATHMORE PAPER COMPANY, MITTINEAGUE, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

STRATHMORE

Expressive Papers

STRATHMORE PAPERS

PENNSYLVANIA
Quality
LAWN MOWERS

Your lawn will be smooth—velvety, only if you use a good lawn mower

Pennsylvania ***Quality*** Lawn Mowers have been famous for nearly half a century. Proven to be easiest running, cutting closest, cleanest, quickest. Constructed with perfect mechanical precision from finest materials, they outlive all others and therefore prove most economical. Their self-sharpening, tool steel blades clip like shears.

Your hardware dealer or seedsman sells Pennsylvania ***Quality*** Lawn Mowers.

Send for booklet on "The Care Of The Lawn," written by an expert

PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER WORKS, Inc.
1623 N. 23rd Street, Philadelphia

Sign with
SANFORD'S
Writes
Bright Blue
Turns
Black

When You Buy Sanford's
You Get The Best Ink—
The Quality Never Varies
Sanford's
FOUNTAIN PEN INK
EASY-FLOWING
WRITES A BRIGHT BLUE TURNING TO A PERMANENT BLACK
SANFORD MFG. CO.
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK
SANFORD'S INKS
Sanford's
FOUNTAIN PEN INK
EASY FLOWING
BLUE BLACK
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

world-moving importance of Darwin's work in science. Therefore, reasons Mr. Wells since he could not interpret correctly the life around him he was not educated.

"Again, Mr. Gladstone paid a visit to Faraday, 'the English electrician, whose work lives wherever a dynamo spins, who is in the airplane, the deep-sea cable, the lights that light the ways of the world, and wher ever electricity serves our kind. . . .' The man of science tried in vain to explain some simple piece of apparatus to this fine flower of the parliamentary world. 'But,' said Mr. Gladstone, 'after all, what good is it? 'Why, sir,' said Faraday, doing his best to bring things home to him, 'presently you will be able to tax it.' If Mr. Gladstone could see the great power-houses and elec tric lines to-day, all of which have come from Faraday's humble experiments of century ago, he would see 'what good it is' and he might see also how poorly his edu cation in what Mr. Wells calls rhetorical literature fitted him to understand the progress of his time.

"But Mr. Gladstone is not the only prominent man who has failed to do justice to science because of a narrow education Our own Congress hesitated six years ove voting $30,000 to test Morse's telegraph even after he had demonstrated its merits When the appropriation was being discust one Congressman proposed an amendment that half the money be given for an inves tigation of mesmerism. When the vot was taken on the original motion (th amendment having been defeated) it car ried by only 89 to 83. Morse meanwhil had nearly starved to death, after vainl trying to get European nations to buy hi invention."

Coming down to the present, the write sees similar blindness to the importance o science in men trained according to the ol classical standards. Congress, he says, sti votes huge appropriations for more or le useless projects, while cutting to the mini mum any sums devoted to engineering or t scientific research. When large amount are voted for these purposes untrained me are likely to be put in charge. Enginee and technologists employed by the Gover ment are given little authority and a paid small salaries. He says in conclusio

"One of the most striking examples lack of knowledge of science is in our new papers and general magazines. Reporte with almost no understanding of science a assigned to write accounts of scientific i portance, and the way in which they garbl the facts and falsehoods they pick up is disgrace. The apportionment of space the newspapers further emphasizes the pr vailing ignorance of science among m who have received the traditional arts ed cation. Half a page is devoted to a murd or a scandal, or even to a wedding or society rumor, whereas a tiny paragraph the lower corner has to do for an importa scientific discovery.

"It is interesting to observe how ignora people in general are when a scientific ma ter is mentioned. Speak in the ordina club or at a general social gathering so such terms as 'organic acid,' or 'fuselag or 'metallurgy,' and notice the blank loo that follow. As Herbert Spencer point out, the customary education that mo eople receive makes them more anxious to ronounce correctly some word of merely terary significance, such as 'Iphigenia' or Don Quixote' or 'L'Allegro,' than to unerstand the scientific phenomena among hich they live. Listen to the remarks of he average citizen as a street-car passes a ridge under course of construction, or hen the composition of the latest anarhist bomb is discust. In spite of all the ooks on science available, and all the scince courses in our schools and colleges, the verage citizen, like the lawyer and the porter and the public man, is astonishgly ignorant of science and engineering."

MAKING PAPER OVER

THE high price and scarcity of paper, and the rapid exhaustion of softwood rests used for the manufacture of wood ulp, have directed the attention of the aper-makers to methods for turning used aper back into pulp and using it over gain. If the users of paper will see that is not burned, but will sell it to the ealers in such stock, they will not only rofit but will relieve the shortage considably. One of the latest devices for reaking paper is described by a contributor *Paper* (New York). He first calls the ader's attention to the fact that altho aste-paper has always been one of the nportant grades of raw material for paperaking, there has never been a time when s possibilities have had as much considation as during the past two years. He ntinues:

"Not only has the situation in connecon with wood pulp, both chemical and echanical, stimulated the use of old pers, but, in addition to this, many mills hich have always used waste paper as raw aterial, have come to a realization of the ct that there are vast opportunities for provement over old methods, particurly in the treatment of such grades of pers as lend themselves to the producon of a high-grade pulp, from which it necessary to remove the ink and color.

"The two methods most popular for ars past were the rotary boiler and the en bleach. The rotary boiler is an equipent especially suitable for rags, bagging, pe, and similar hard stock, and the open each appears to be a development of the d method of cooking straw in an open b. Both methods will liberate ink from pers, but neither method is preeminently ted for the treatment of old papers, and is surprizing that they have survived as ng as they have."

The statements of Mr. Winestock, inntor of the process about to be described, e given in substance as outlined in his tent, as setting forth the situation in the ost lucid form. He says, in part:

"'The desideratum is to reduce the nted paper to an ink-free pulp without ortening, weakening, or discoloring the ers. The fulfilment of these conditions quires that the fibers be disentangled or elted with the minimum amount of cutg or breakage, and that the removal or e ink be accomplished without exposing e paper to such prolonged boiling or soak in strong alkali or other material as will t or weaken or discolor the fiber. I have

Whitman's

Pleasure Island Chocolates

Whitman's for Happiness

An Adventure in Chocolates

Apologies to R. L. S.

Some new kinds of Whitman's famous chocolates packed in a treasure chest worthy of the riches it contains for every candy lover. Sold by our agents everywhere.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

W. L. DOUGLAS

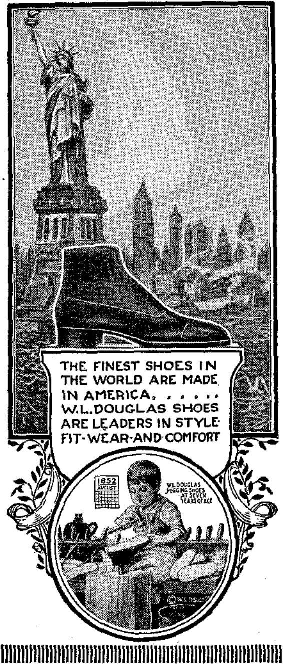
Retail Price Reduced $8.00 SHOES Quality of Material and Workmanship Maintained

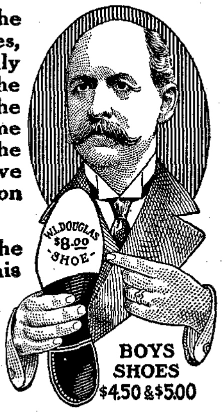
Special Shoes Hand Workmanship $10.00 || Special Shoes Stylish and Durable $6.00

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

THE STAMPED PRICE IS W. L. DOUGLAS PERSONAL GUARANTEE THAT THE SHOES ARE ALWAYS WORTH THE PRICE PAID FOR THEM

YOU CAN ALWAYS SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W L DOUGLAS SHOES SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU AT ONE PROFIT


THE FINEST SHOES IN THE WORLD ARE MADE IN AMERICA, ... W.L.DOUGLAS SHOES ARE LEADERS IN STYLE FIT-WEAR-AND COMFORT
1852 AUGUST
W.L.DOUGLAS PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE



They are the best known shoes in the world. Sold in 107 W.L.Douglas stores, direct from the factory to you at only one profit, which guarantees to you the best shoes that can be produced, at the lowest possible cost. W.L.Douglas name and the retail price are stamped on the bottom of all shoes before they leave the factory, which is your protection against unreasonable profits.

W. L. Douglas shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. They are made of the best and finest leathers that money can buy. They combine quality, style, workmanship and wearing qualities equal to other makes selling at higher prices. They are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. The prices are the same everywhere; they cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

CAUTION Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. Be careful to see that it has not been changed or mutilated.

W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

W. L. Douglas
President
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.,
161 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

GIRARD

Never gets on your nerves

2 cigars in one

You wouldn't believe that a positively mild cigar and a real satisfying cigar could both be the same one—if you didn't know it.

This is the surprising combination which makes the Girard cigar so unusual and so famous.

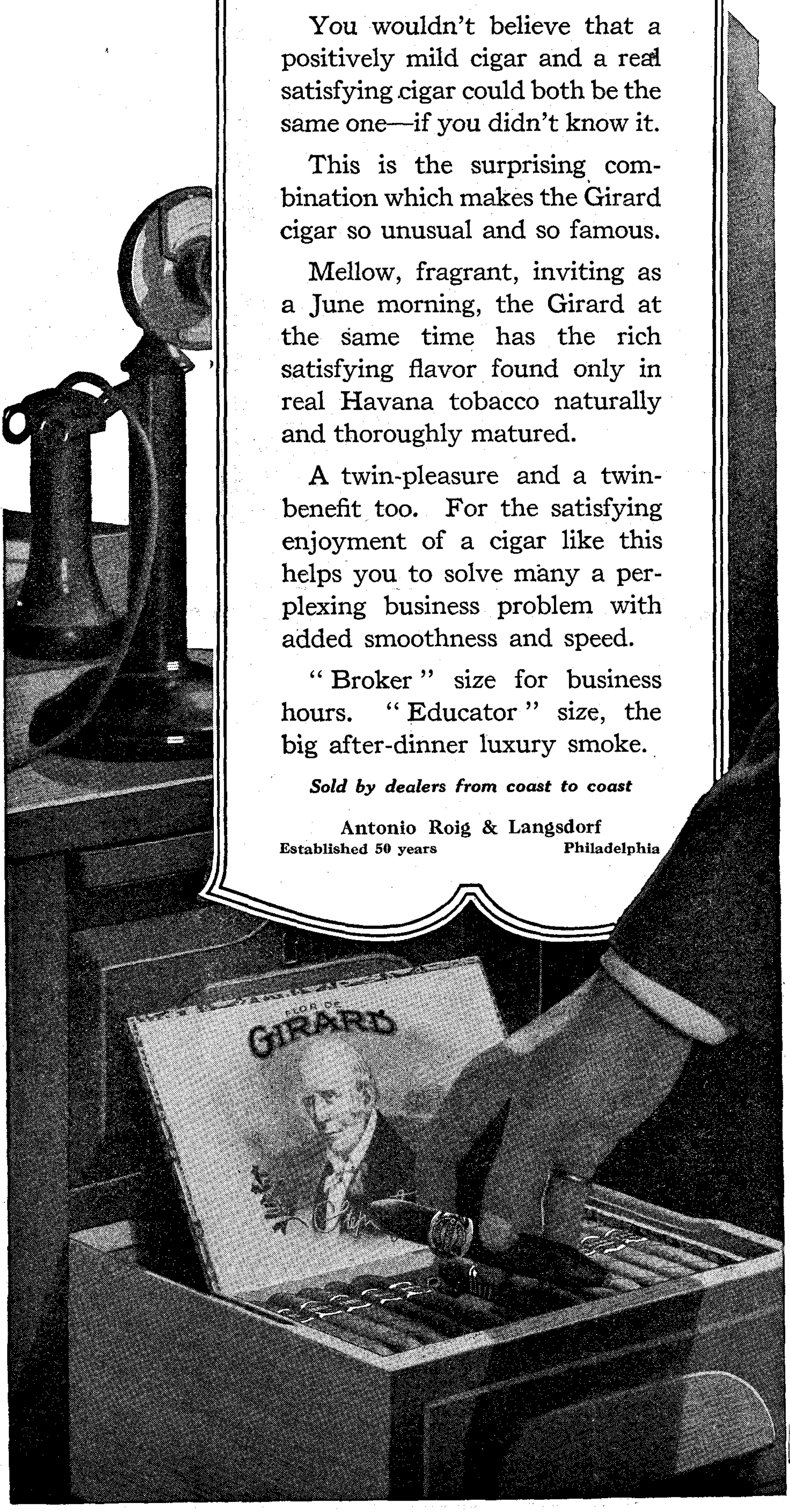
Mellow, fragrant, inviting as a June morning, the Girard at the same time has the rich satisfying flavor found only in real Havana tobacco naturally and thoroughly matured.

A twin-pleasure and a twin-benefit too. For the satisfying enjoyment of a cigar like this helps you to solve many a perplexing business problem with added smoothness and speed.

"Broker" size for business hours. "Educator" size, the big after-dinner luxury smoke.

Sold by dealers from coast to coast

Antonio Roig & Langsdorf
Established 50 years Philadelphia



SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

found that when wet paper printed in ordinary black ink is torn, any ink which is o the line of tear is much loosened by th pulling apart of the paper fibers, and it became my aim to find a cheap and practic mechanical method of shredding or tearin the paper into such fine bits that the pape fiber foundation to which each particle o ink adhered would be wholly or partl pulled apart, thus putting the ink in condition for easy removal.

"It is, of course, possible to accomplis the defibering in the well-known beatin engine, but I have found that these or equivalent devices not only require very man times as long as does my apparatus, bu also tend to grind the ink into the fiber o the paper so that the loosening action, du to tearing and defibering, is almost wholl nullified and offset. There is also alway a tendency in these machines to cut an shorten the fiber.

"In my apparatus I depend upon th principle which I believe to be new in th art, of holding the paper while it is torn o shredded, through dependence upon it inertia, aided by the inertia of a fluid medium such as a liquid with which it is surrounded and in which it is suspended.

"I have found that speed can, with practicable limits, be carried to such a poi that a piece of paper consisting of only few fibers felted together, held or restraine but backed by the inertia of the liquid i which it is immersed, can be successfull torn apart. The type of Winestock machine now being built and sold is direct connected to a steam turbine, the exhaust fro which furnishes all the heat necessar The defibering and deinking apparat consists of an inner cylindrical tank whic at its bottom, leads into a draft tub through which extends lengthwise a sha having fixt thereon two propellers whic are rotated at about 2,000 revolutions p minute. The high speed of the propelle striking the particles of paper which a floating or imbedded in the liquid mas produce the effect desired by the invento

"This process is repeated until the sto is thoroughly defibered and practical reduced to the single-fiber unit.

"A mild detergent is used, such as so ash, alkali soap, etc., and the temperatu of the stock never reaches the boiling-poin The action of the propellers, in addition disintegrating the particles of paper wi which they come in contact, also serves connection with the hot alkaline liquor 'scrub' the fibers. It seems manifest th particles of ink can not adhere to a sing fiber of paper under the conditions to whi they are subjected, and are readily wash out.

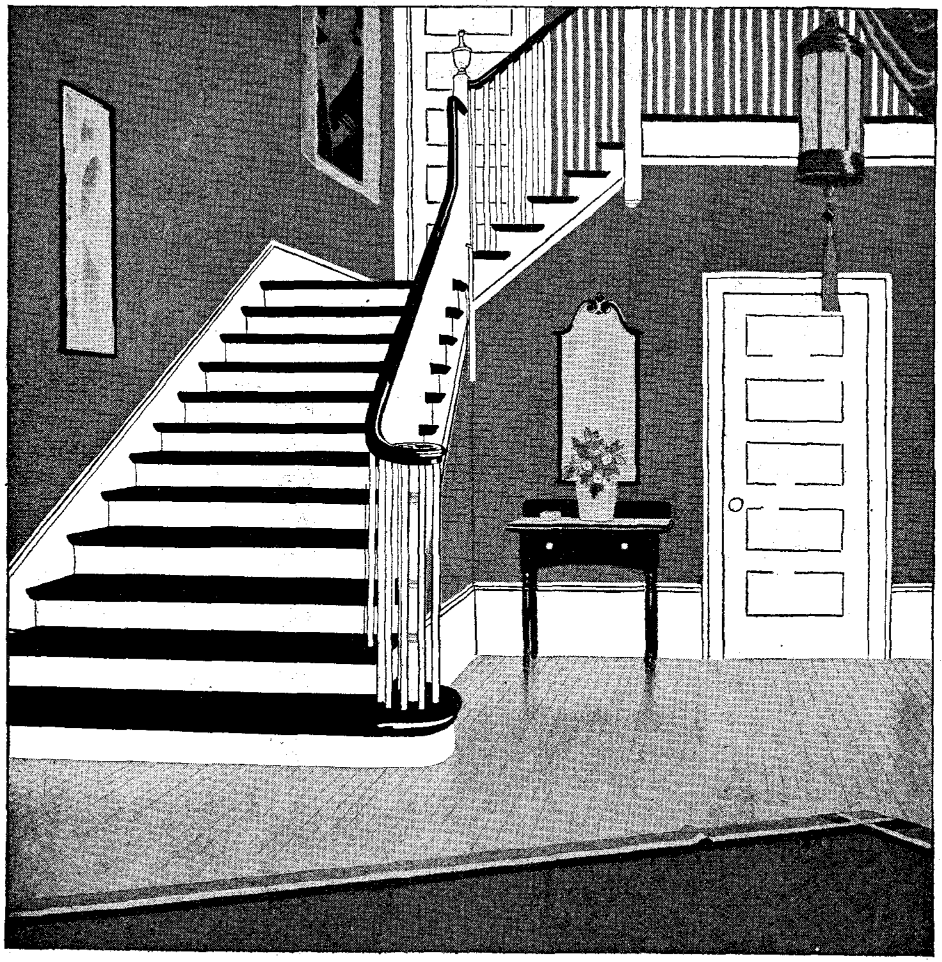
"The papers, before going into the Win stock machine, should be sorted, shredde dusted, and softened.

"While the Winestock machine is trea ing one charge, the softening tank is load in preparation for the next charge, so th after once starting, no time is lost in softe ing the papers in preparation for the de bering machine.

"The papers are not handled by ma power from the time they are loaded in the softening tank until they come out the form of finished paper at the end the paper machine."

Among the various advantages claim for the Winestock process, the followi may be mentioned:

"It deinks and defibers in one operatio

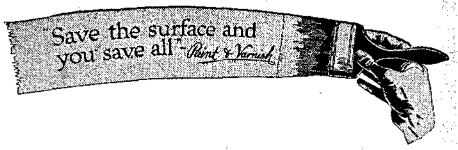


A Hallway with a Welcome

It is color harmony brought about by painting that makes a hallway or any room radiate a welcome. Consider, for example, the sheen of snowy enameled surfaces against the pleasing glow of dark woodwork. There is no finer enamel than the Acme Quality Kind to create this harmonious contrast.

Surfaces finished with Acme Quality Enamel are a source of constant beauty. Acme Enamel produces a hard surface like porcelain affording the greatest resistance to moisture and hard wear. It really saves the surface. Likewise with all Acme Quality Paints and Varnishes. Each one is made for a definite purpose—every one protects the surface it covers and thus saves all.

For your intimate knowledge of just what should be used for each surface, get our two booklets, "Acme Quality Painting Guide" and "Home Decorating."


Save the surface and you save all—Paint & Varnish

INTERIOR ENAMEL
PAINTS ENAMELS
THE ACME QUALITY KIND
STAINS VARNISHES
SNOW WHITE

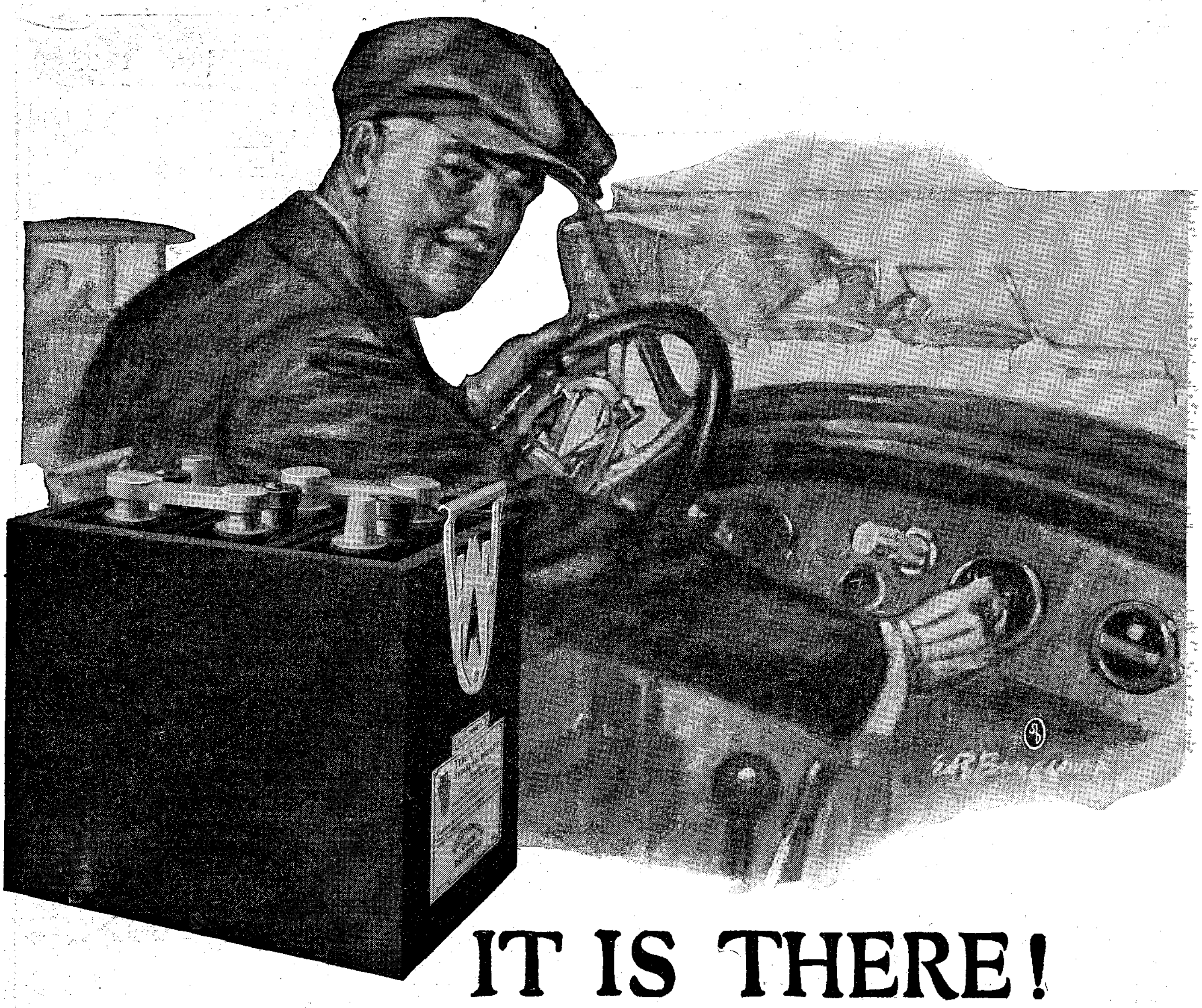
ACME QUALITY

PAINTS & FINISHES

ACME WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS

DEPT. C DETROIT, MICH.

Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, Toledo, Dallas, Minneapolis, Nashville, Topeka, St. Louis, Birmingham, Lincoln, Fort Worth, Portland, Pittsburgh, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles



IT IS THERE!

THE one thing you ask of your storage battery is reliability. Its cells are enclosed and sealed. The battery itself is hidden away in the dark places beneath the car.

But when you call upon it by the turn of a switch, its power reaches forth and spins your engine like a giant hand. Another switch and it floods the road with light.

What evidence do you have that the power and reliability are there—that the battery will not fail you or deteriorate before its time? In what do you place your faith?

The great achievement in th Westinghouse Battery is reliability It is the product of advanced batter engineering. It is the pride of great organization built specificall to make a better storage battery and with unlimited resources t accomplish its purpose.

When you buy a Westinghous Battery, the guarantee that goe with it is a guarantee of satisfaction The service that goes with it is a ne idea in service, broader, more com plete, more valuable than you coul imagine.

WESTINGHOUSE UNION BATTERY CO., SWISSVALE, PENNA

WESTINGHOUSE
BATTERIES

CIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

'There is no grinding or brushing to air fibers.

'The ink and color are separated from fibers and not rubbed into them, thus ilitating the washing.

'Weak chemicals and short treatment ure a strong pulp and a bright color.

'The capacity of the machine ranges m ten to fifteen tons in twenty-four irs."

WHY YOU DON'T GET YOUR TELEPHONE

OST of us, writes a telephone apologist in *The Transmitter* (Baltimore), have l some friend explain in a despairing sort way that he has just moved into a new ne; there is a place which shows a ephone has been there, and there are es near his home—sometimes right in house. And then with a puzzled voice will say that he is at a loss to understand y he can't have a telephone at once. w, the writer assures us, there's always explanation. The fact that a telephone in the house and there are wires near house, or in it, is no reason why service be had immediately. The Telephone mpany would be glad to give him vice were it possible, but other things to make up telephone service besides truments and wires. He proceeds:

'Connections for a telephone can not be de with any of the wires seen in the eet or near the house. Each telephone uires a direct connection with the itchboard, and to do this it is necessary have a spare or unused pair of wires the cable serving that particular ghborhood.

'From the central-office building there s a cable carrying hundreds of pairs wires. At the first manhole the cable nches off and goes up the side street furnish service to the subscribers in neighborhood to the right.

'At the second manhole the cable turns corner. Some of the wires come out e and run up a pole to be carried in an ial cable. The poles carry the wires ng to the neighborhood of the house icated by the arrow. Let us suppose t this is the home of your friend who been complaining.

"'I can't understand it,' says the ag-eved party. 'There are telephone-res right in my house and a place on dining-room wall shows a telephone been there, yet down at the telephone-ice they say I can't have a telephone about six months.'

"'That's true,' replies George Day, a ephone man who knows the situation; arly every house in your neighborhood a telephone and there are wires right your house. But you must remember, hn, that the cable on the pole and the derground cable are different. There y be unused wires in the overhead cable, t in the underground cable, with which connects, every wire is being used. at's why we can't give you service ht away.'

'John runs true to form and comes k with this question:

"Well, why doesn't your company put more underground-cable?'

"'I expected you to ask a question like that. Did you ever stop to consider what it means to buy telephone-cable? You can't buy it as you can garden hose; you can't go to the manufacturer and order so many feet of cable and have it delivered that afternoon.

"'It is a difficult matter to secure supplies in these days. The conditions are the same throughout our territory and practically the entire country. There are many things that enter into the manufacture of telephone-cable. One of the principal things is lead, and the annual requirements of lead for the Bell System are something like 100,000,000 pounds. Production of this necessary commodity has been greatly reduced by strikes in the mine-fields and through inadequate shipping facilities.

"'Paper is also used—'

"'What!' breaks in the incredulous friend. 'You don't mean to say you use paper in telephone-cable?'

"'Well, I should say we do use paper! Each of the tiny wires in a telephone-wire has its individual covering of paper, and it's hard to get. Something like 9,000,000 pounds are used in the Bell System in a year. It has been extremely difficult to secure the raw material used in the manufacture of this paper, and at present there are only two sources of supply where it can be satisfactorily manufactured.

"'And underground cable isn't the only material difficult to obtain. Wire, switchboards, instruments, and poles are among the necessary materials which we can't have for the asking. We may have one and not the other, and in that case our desire to furnish prompt telephone service can not be realized.'

"John looks away into space and whistles.

"'Gee! I didn't know you fellows had such a tough proposition to buck up against.'

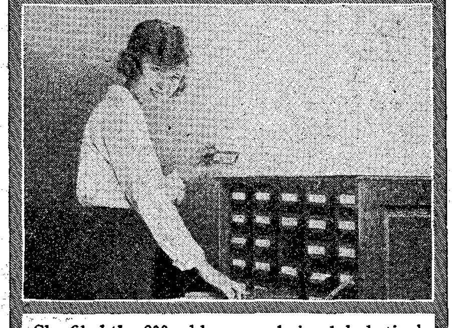
"'And that isn't all,' goes on George, who is thoroughly warmed up. 'The Telephone Company is anxious to furnish prompt telephone service, but we can make no definite promises. It all hinges on adequate facilities—and please let it be known that the Telephone Company is always doing all in its power to secure proper and adequate facilities. People who must have the service as soon as possible can rest assured that the service will be furnished just as soon as those facilities are secured and installed. We're optimists, you know, in the telephone business, and feel that we will eventually have everything O. K. and be in a position to make everybody happy.'"

YEAST IN COOKED BREAD—With regard to the statement made by Dr. Jules Goldschmidt, of Paris, and quoted in this department for January 8, to the effect that "fresh bread should be toasted in order to kill the numerous living yeast-cells," Dr. Ralph Everett Lee, of the Fleischmann Company, New York, writes us as follows:

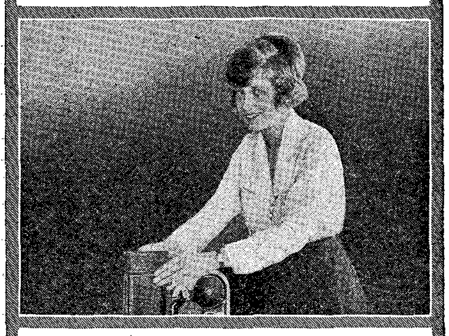
"Yeast is killed in less than thirty seconds at 140 degrees Fahrenheit. During baking the temperature of the interior of the loaf soon reaches 212 degrees Fahrenheit, and remains at that temperature during at least half the baking time. In a long series of experiments it was found that not only the yeast, but all mold was destroyed by the baking process."

It required this girl's entire time every day to hand-address 800 envelopes in which a Boston broker mailed his daily market letter.

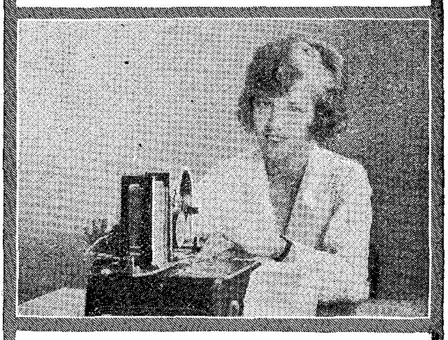
Last week she stenciled the 800 addresses into Addresserpress address cards with the use of her regular typewriter in less than six hours.



She filed the 800 address cards in alphabetical order in this special cabinet—filed them just like index cards.

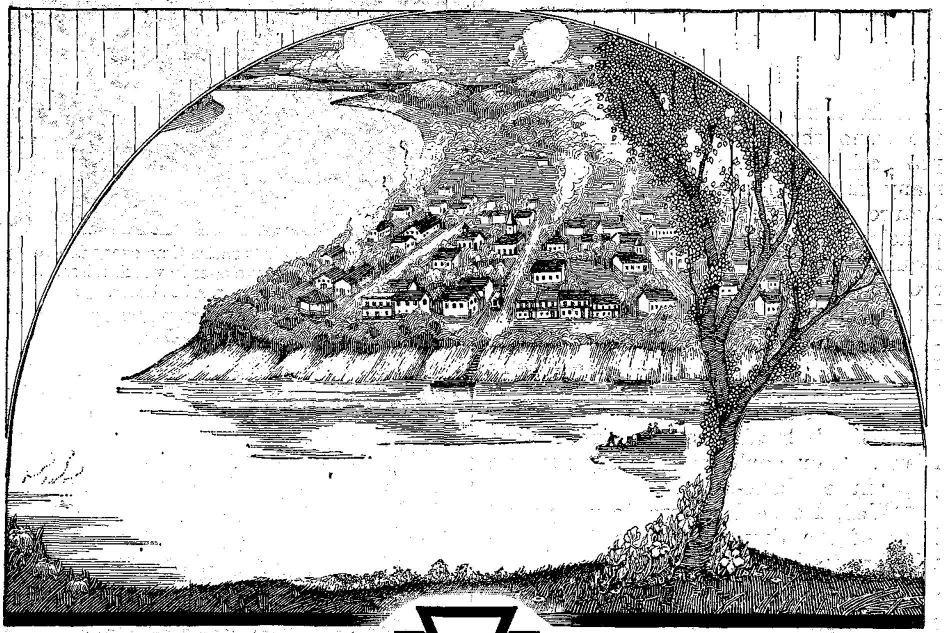


And now each day she puts the address cards into the hopper of the Addresserpress, and as fast as she can turn the hand crank—



—each address is transferred onto an envelope at a speed of 800 addresses in thirty minutes.

Send for our Booklet
"ADDRESSERPRESSING"
The Elliott Co.
144 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass



KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL

Pittsburgh about 1818—after an early sketch of this interesting point

KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL

Keystone Copper Steel—an added factor for service and rust-resistance

THE development of the Sheet and Tin Plate industry reads like a business romance. Its importance to the world's comfort and progress is apparent, since sheet metals now have universal application.

It would appear that the first American sheet rolling mill was built in Pittsburgh in 1818. We quote from the old *Pittsburgh Almanac* of 1819: "A very extensive establishment, an important acquisition to this section of the Union, has been made by the Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company. At their mill, which has two engines, each of 120 horsepower, will be manufactured bar and rolled sheet iron."

An idea of the wonderful growth of this industry can be obtained when it is noted that but a century ago a rolling mill with 240 horsepower was considered a "very extensive establishment." At the present time our Vandergrift plant is equipped with over 12,500 horsepower. At this one plant alone, over 17½ acres are under roof. This is but one of the large group of plants owned and operated by this Company. Such achievement could only result from conscientious business building, and the manufacture of products of enduring quality and a high standard of excellence.

As a result of our efforts to raise the quality standards of sheet metal products, we have proved by exhaustive service tests and research work, that an alloy of copper and steel gives added wear and resistance to rust for sheets and plates for roofing, siding, spouting and all similar uses. All users of sheet metal should investigate—

KEYSTONE
Rust-Resisting COPPER STEEL

Apollo
GALVANIZED SHEETS
Recognized as the standard of quality since 1884. APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets are unequaled for Culverts, Flumes, Tanks, Roofing, Siding, Spouting, Cornices and all forms of exposed sheet metal work. Write today for our Apollo booklet.

ROOFING TIN
Carefully manufactured in every detail—grades up to 40 pounds coating.

Black
SHEET PRODUCTS
Stove and Range Sheets, Special Sheets for Stamping, Automobile Sheets, Deep Drawing Sheets, Electrical Sheets, Corrugated Sheets, Show Card Stock, Japanning and Enameling Stock, Barrel and Keg Stock, Ceiling Sheets, etc., etc.

Manufactured by AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

AVOIDABLE AND UNAVOIDABLE FATIGUE

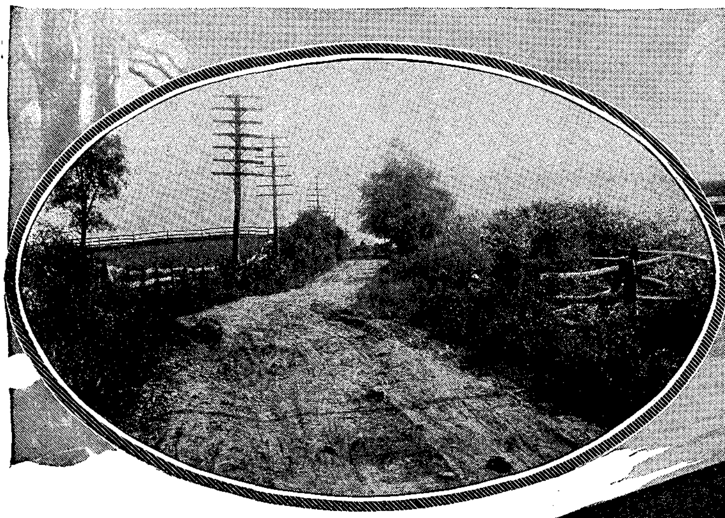
WHEN unavoidably tired, rest. T is a simple and logical way to duce fatigue. It is not, however, as ea as it sounds; for, first of all, we must be s that the fatigue is unavoidable. M traditional ways of doing things inclu useless motions that ire the worker wi out helping on the work. Omitting modifying these cuts out fatigue witho the necessity for rest. Again, in m kinds of work there are delays, some them unavoidable. These are just as go for resting purposes as if they had b especially devised for the purpose. It w be seen that before solving the probl of rest in the best way, the whole series motions performed by the worker m be studied from this particular ang Drs. Frank and L. M. Gilbreth, in a pa read before the recent Safety Congress Milwaukee and printed in *Modern Medic* (Chicago), tell some of the ways in whi this is being done. They write:

"At the present stage in the progress fatigue elimination, not much will gained by disputes as to the relative ficiency of various methods and devices.

"The important thing is to elimina at once all unnecessary fatigue that can located, and to insure that the worker not fatigued by his day's work beyond t point where he can recuperate complet during a night's rest.

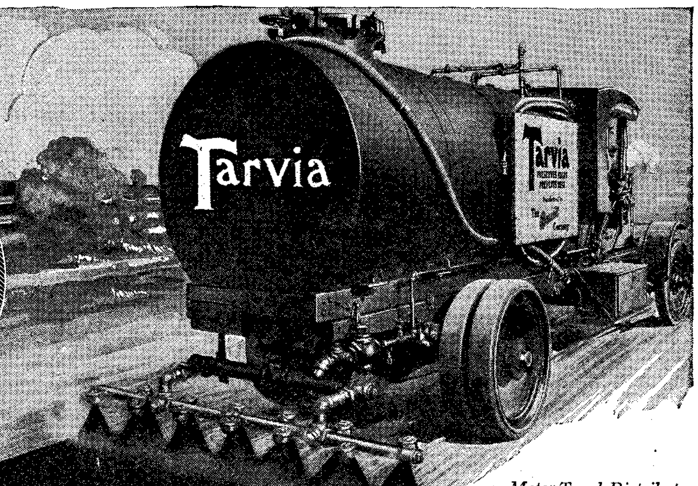
"Those interested in the subject a acquainted with the necessity of mak a fatigue survey to determine what being done along these lines and wh can profitably be done; with the bene of a 'museum' where fatigue-eliminat devices from all sources may be collect through photographs, drawings, and, p ferably, models; with the necessity arranging all possible work so that it c be done part of the time standing and p of the time sitting; with the importance supplying work chairs and rest cha fitting the special demands of the wor and the needs for recuperation from i and with the importance of rest periods.

"Too much time has been spent late in dispute over the necessity for and dur tion of rest periods. The scientific d termination of the need for and the leng of such periods is no work for an amate The best practise demands that su periods be introduced wherever there is question as to the fatigue of the work with an understanding that the arrang ment is temporary. Further investig tions may show that the work provid sufficient rest periods because of unavo able delays, or that a change in metho may make different rest periods desirab No one has a right to discredit or disca rest periods after a half-hearted attem to install them. Usually, when chang are made so many factors are involv that it is almost impossible to place t blame for a failure where it belongs, a too often it is attributed to the rest perio which has probably been introduced spite of the opposition of some who a only too glad to accent anything that ma seem to discredit it.

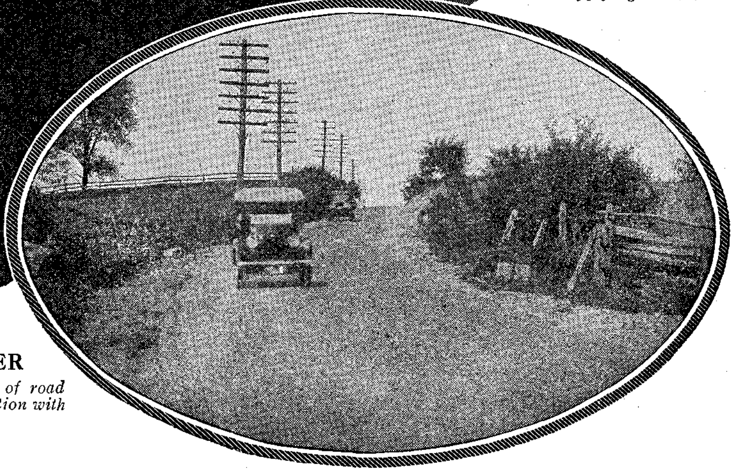


BEFORE

State Road near Springfield, Pa., before "Tarvia-X" construction.



Motor Truck Distributor Applying Tarvia.



AFTER

Same section of road after construction with "Tarvia-X."

You can't afford *BAD* roads!

Look at this road question from the viewpoint of your own pocketbook—

Can you afford to pay needlessly high taxes to maintain roads that are always needing repairs?

Can you afford the double cost of hauling due to the necessity of slower speeds and light loads?

Can you afford to let road conditions deprive your children of the benefits of a good central graded school?

Can you afford to have business diminish and your property depreciate in value because of inaccessibility?

Can you afford to be cut off from the world?

All of these conditions are caused by bad roads. Neither you nor anybody else can afford them.

On the other hand, *any* community — *yours* — *can* afford Tarvia roads. And Tarvia roads not only will *save* you money but also will increase your opportunities to *make* money.

The official figures of many communities which use Tarvia regularly, have proved that the saving in maintenance more than pays the cost of Tarvia.

Tarvia is a coal tar product that is made in grades to meet every road condition. It is the quickest, surest, most economical way to all-year-round roads free from mud, dust and ruts, and proof against water, frost and traffic.

Plan your Good Roads Program *now*—so that work can begin early in the Spring.

Special Service Department

In order to bring the facts before taxpayers as well as road authorities, The Barrett Company has organized a Special Service Department, which keeps up to the minute on all road problems.

If you will write to the nearest office regarding road conditions or problems in your vicinity, the matter will have the prompt attention of experienced engineers. This service is free for the asking. If you want *better roads* and *lower taxes*, this Department can greatly assist you. Illustrated booklets free upon request.

Tarvia

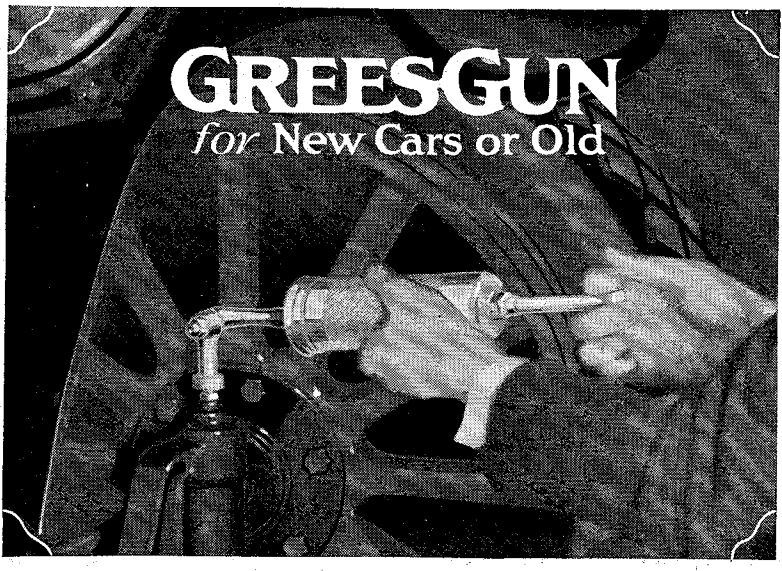
Preserves Roads–Prevents Dust

New York
Detroit
Salt Lake City
Johnstown
Elizabeth
Chicago
New Orleans
Seattle
Lebanon
Buffalo
Philadelphia
Birmingham
Peoria
Youngstown
Baltimore
Boston
Kansas City
Atlanta
Toledo
Omaha

The Barrett Company

St. Louis
Minneapolis
Duluth
Columbus
Jacksonville
Cleveland
Dallas
Milwaukee
Richmond
Houston
Cincinnati
Nashville
Bangor
Latrobe
Denver
Pittsburgh
Syracuse
Washington
Bethlehem

THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited: Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.



Cleaner, Quicker and More Positive

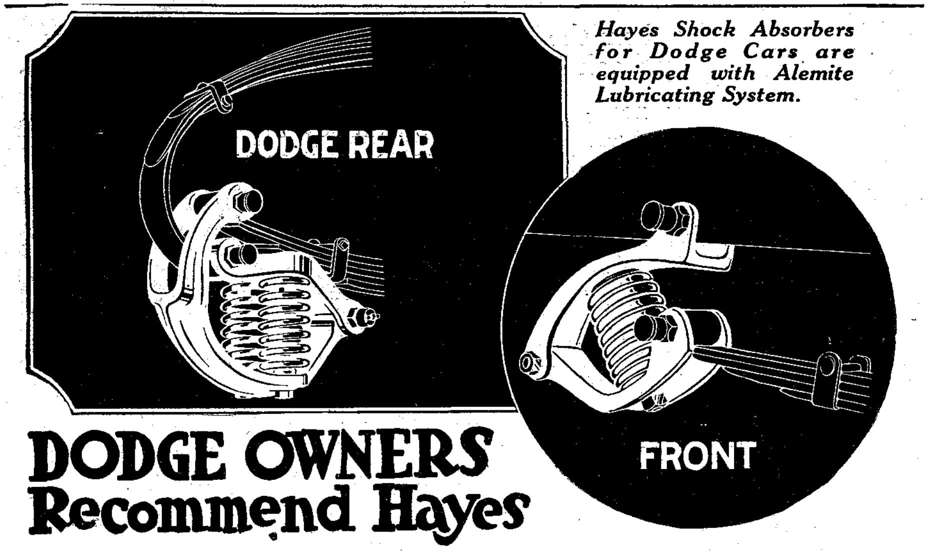
How quickly your car gets old is largely a matter of lubrication. The I & M GREESGUN, with its almost limitless pressure, forces out the dried grease and replaces it with fresh, assuring perfect lubrication and minimum wear. It is easy and quick to use. It is clean. It cannot leak.

The I & M GREESGUN is for any car. You can get it on your new car, if you specify; or any dealer can install it on your old car.

Send for this Booklet. "Positive Lubrication" tells you of chassis lubrication and of GREESGUN. Free on request.

made and guaranteed by

The Ireland & Matthews Manufacturing Co.
Beard and Chatfield Streets Detroit, Michigan



Hayes Shock Absorbers for Dodge Cars are equipped with Alemite Lubricating System.

DODGE OWNERS Recommend Hayes

HAYES GUARANTEED SHOCK ABSORBERS HAVE PROVEN THEMSELVES TO DODGE OWNERS EVERYWHERE. These illustrations plainly explain why Dodge owners recommend the Hayes. Note the installation principle—note also the working freedom. You can see how these shock absorbers function properly and easily with the springs and car frame.

RIDE SMOOTHLY OVER ANY ROAD—Try Hayes on your car at our risk—if you are not entirely satisfied, your dealer will return your full purchase price.

HAYES FITS PRACTICALLY EVERY CAR except the Ford. There is a special type Hayes to fit the original springs of nearly every car manufactured. If your accessory dealer cannot supply you, send us name and model of car, also your dealer's name and address.

Hayes SHOCK ABSORBERS
watch them work

Get ready now for better riding comfort—write us today.

HAYES SHOCK ABSORBER CO.
Dept. B-3, Minneapolis, Minn.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

"Viewed from the fatigue-study standpoint—which is closely related to the motion-study standpoint—all work becomes interesting—becomes a worth-while subject to investigate. Unless already investigated and standardized through motion study, the work method under inspection is probably wrong and offers a field for improvement. The problem may be considered in various ways: for example, as one of (1) worker; (2) surrounding conditions and tools; (3) motions. Again, as a problem of decisions and motions, each part of it may be considered as consisting of three types of motions: (1) those almost beyond the capability of the one performing the work, but which may be learned by him, and which require the best in him; (2) those well within the grasp of the person doing the work, which he may easily reduce to habit and perform with ease and pleasure; (3) those extremely simple for the one doing the work, which may well be passed over to some one of less experience, training, or capability. Again, the work may be considered as consisting of cycles of motions, the motion cycle having sixteen elements in different combinations. These elements are: search, find, select, grasp, position, assemble, use, disassemble or take apart, inspect, transport, load, preposition for next operation, release load, transport empty, unavoidable delay, avoidable delay, and rest for overcoming fatigue. Again, the work consists of the motions, and the resulting fatigue—the problem being to accomplish the work with those motions which are produced with least fatigue."

Some of the investigations suggested require intensive training and special apparatus. Many, however, the Gilbreths assure us, may be made without special training and with no apparatus, through keen observation and interest in the subject. The fundamental idea, they say, is to think in elements of motions and the resulting fatigue, with the aim of devising the one best way to do the work. They continue:

"In order that this may be most profitable, a laboratory, or at least a laboratory-trained worker, to measure and coordinate the findings of the thinkers, will mean the greatest economy of effort and most profitable and permanent results. Such laboratories and such workers are becoming more and more a part of industry. The supply will meet the demand, and will be forthcoming quickest when every one interested in fatigue goes through the preliminary stages of waste elimination for his own work processes, in the plant and out.

"Investigations in the science of fatigue elimination are going on everywhere. The Society of Industrial Engineers has established an International Committee for the investigation of problems of eliminating unnecessary fatigue in the industries. This committee is collecting data on fatigue elimination in all countries and is glad to cooperate with all interested in the subject, to receive into its membership a representative of any body interested in the subject, and to place its findings at the disposal of every one. Data are being collected in the fields of psyhology, physiology, psychiatry, and the llied sciences. Thinkers in all countries re attacking the problem.

"If every member of the community vould study his own activities for one day, nd try to carry out the improvements hat are bound to suggest themselves, no natter in what amateur fashion, the soluion of the problem of eliminating unecessary fatigue would be assured. The emedy lies simply in the direction of the ttention toward the special problems at and.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH BRAINS

ABNORMAL mental development is now usually recognized by the applicaion of tests for "intelligence" which have f late years become fairly general. A vriter in *The Lancet* (London) says that ven tho the results have not always been andled with discretion, these have some alue in enabling an examiner to decide on apacity of individuals to meet their social bligations. He continues:

"The method has perhaps been employed nore widely in the United States than in his country, and numerous statistical ables have been published which indicate ow large a percentage of criminals, prostiutes, inebriates, and the like fall below he normal intellectual levels. Figures ased upon the examination of 1,700,000 ecruits for the American Army, made ublic in 1919 by Dr. H. H. Goddard, who as long been associated with work of this nd, suggested that the mental condition f the general population of the United tates was surprizingly backward. It apeared, from the observations made, that 0 per cent. of the population have only ttained to the mental level proper to hildren of fourteen years of age, while 5 per cent. have a mental age of twelve ears or under. We are naturally prompted o inquire whether matters are as bad as his in our own country, for if the conlusions arrived at are equally applicable o the people of Great Britain they have a ractical importance which those of our eaders who work among the mentally efective will do well to note. It would ppear from a recent statement by Mr. yril Burt, psychologist to the London ounty Council, that we have no justificaion for assuming the attitude of the harisee. If it is accepted that to have ss than seven-tenths of the average mount of intelligence at his age indicates hat a person is mentally defective, a ental age of eleven would mark the ower limit of normal intelligence in the dult, since intelligence does not appear o increase after about the age of sixteen ears. Mr. Burt considers the suggested vel of eleven years a high one. 'I hould,' he says, 'hesitate to consider a erson defective on the ground of inelligence alone unless his mental age were nly eight or less.' Medical examiners ill have to reconsider their responsibilities nder the Mental Deficiency Act of 1913 ery carefully if they must regard as ncertifiable persons showing anything ore than half the normal amount of telligence. The effect of such a course ould be to eliminate the class of 'feeble-nded' altogether if the examiner emloys the tests in the Stanford Revision f the Binet-Simon scale, while practically o 'moral imbecile' could, on these lines, e regarded as having such 'permanent ental defect' as would bring him within he scope of the Mental Deficiency Act."

Champion
Dependable Spark Plugs

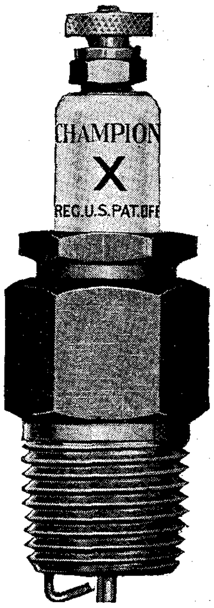
THE FORD MANUAL SAYS, "There is nothing to be gained by experimenting with different makes of plugs.

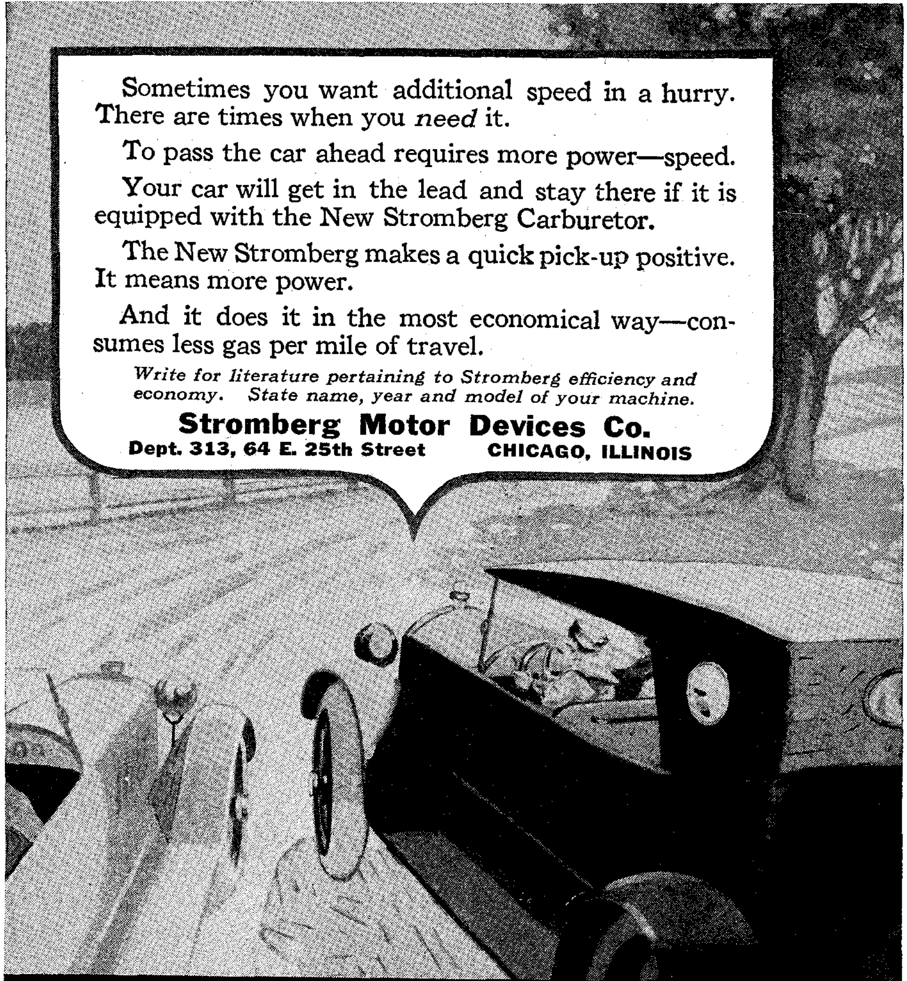
"The make of plugs with which the Ford engines are equipped when they leave the factory are best adapted to the requirements of our motor."

Champion "X" Spark Plugs are standard equipment on Ford Cars and have been since 1911.

1921 price 75c

Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio
Champion Spark Plug Company of Canada, Limited
Windsor, Ontario, Canada





Sometimes you want additional speed in a hurry. There are times when you *need* it.

To pass the car ahead requires more power—speed.

Your car will get in the lead and stay there if it is equipped with the New Stromberg Carburetor.

The New Stromberg makes a quick pick-up positive. It means more power.

And it does it in the most economical way—consumes less gas per mile of travel.

Write for literature pertaining to Stromberg efficiency and economy. State name, year and model of your machine.

Stromberg Motor Devices Co.
Dept. 313, 64 E. 25th Street **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

New STROMBERG CARBURETOR Does it!

The Swivel says it's a Simmons
SIMMONS

Economy in Good Dressing

By wearing Simmons Watch Chains you can avoid monotony in dress at little expense. They are every bit as good-looking as solid gold chains but cost less. Their solid gold surface produced by the exclusive Simmons process insures durability.

With dark clothes you will like the graceful, long-linked chains; with lighter, more informal suits the heavier, stockier links. See Simmons Chains at your jewellers and you'll know why so many well dressed men choose them.

R. F. SIMMONS COMPANY
Attleboro Massachusetts

SIMMONS
TRADE MARK
CHAINS

Why Smith Lost His Money

He invested unwisely, but Jones followed a better plan. The experience of these investors, contained in our pamphlet "Two Men and Their Money," is full of meaning. Write for a copy.

MILLER MORTGAGE BONDS
$100 Bonds; $500 Bonds; $1000 Bonds
7% Interest payable twice yearly
Maturities, 2 to 10 years
Partial payment accounts

G.L. MILLER & CO.
INCORPORATED
506 HURT BUILDING ATLANTA, GA.

7% Higher Interest Rates

Owing to a general advance in interest rates, we shall for a short time at least, be able to get Seven Per Cent for our customers on First Mortgage Loans. We suggest that you take advantage of this and arrange to take some of these loans at the higher rate. Good loans are offering. Write for Loan List No. 77

Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kansas

PATENTS. Write for Free Guide Book and EVIDENCE OF CONCEPTION BLANK. Send model or sketch of invention for our free opinion of its patentable nature.
Victor J. Evans & Co., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

INVENTORS Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and description of your invention and we will give opinion of its patentable nature.
RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

INVESTMENTS ◆ AND ◆ FINANCE

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICE LEVELS

THE ultimate consumer, as he watches the wholesale commodity market, can not help being greatly disturbed, *The Bache Review* remarks, when he considers how "his own living costs, through expenses of delivery and multiplicity of middlemen, are not materially reduced." The editor of this financial weekly notes how cash prices on certain wholesale commodities in common use have dropt during the past year:

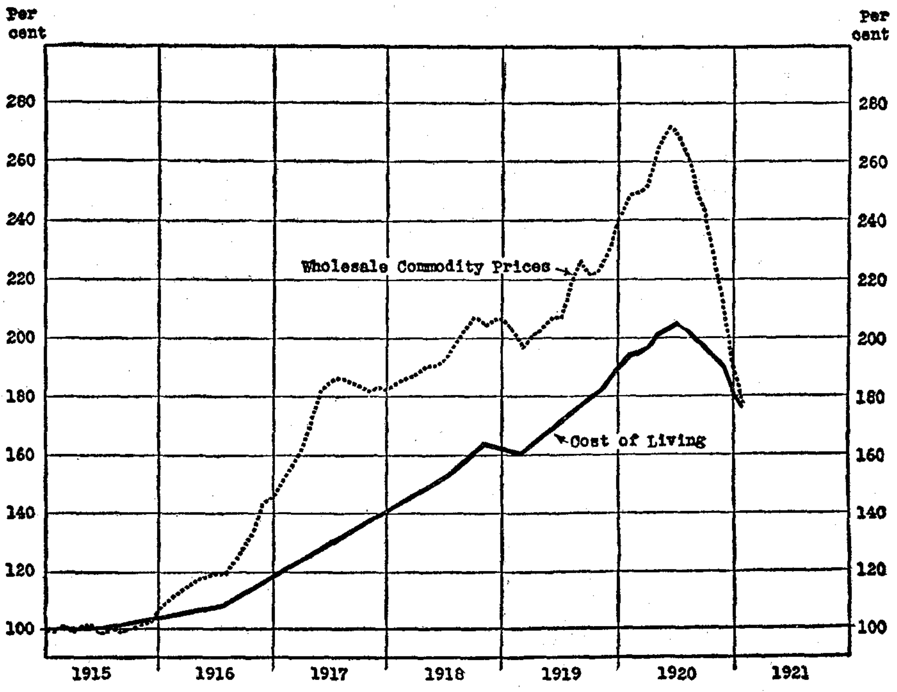
	Feb. 2, 1921	*Feb. 2, 1920*
FOODSTUFFS		
Wheat	$1.85	$2.40
Corn	.83½	1.69
Oats	.52½	1.01
Flour	9.75	16.25
Coffee (No. 7 Rio)	.06¾	.15
Sugar	.07	.15
Butter	.48	.66
Eggs, fresh gathered firsts, per doz.	.57	.58
Lard	13.30	22.00
Pork	32.00	45.00
Beef (family)	28.00	25.00
TEXTILES:		
Cotton, midland, upland	$14.15	$39.15
Print cloths	.05¾	.15½

This editor does not offer for comparison a list of retail prices. They are, of course, not so standardized as wholesale quotations. But he is convinced that "retail prices have so far made an insufficient response to the decline among commodities at wholesale." Of course, the writer continues,

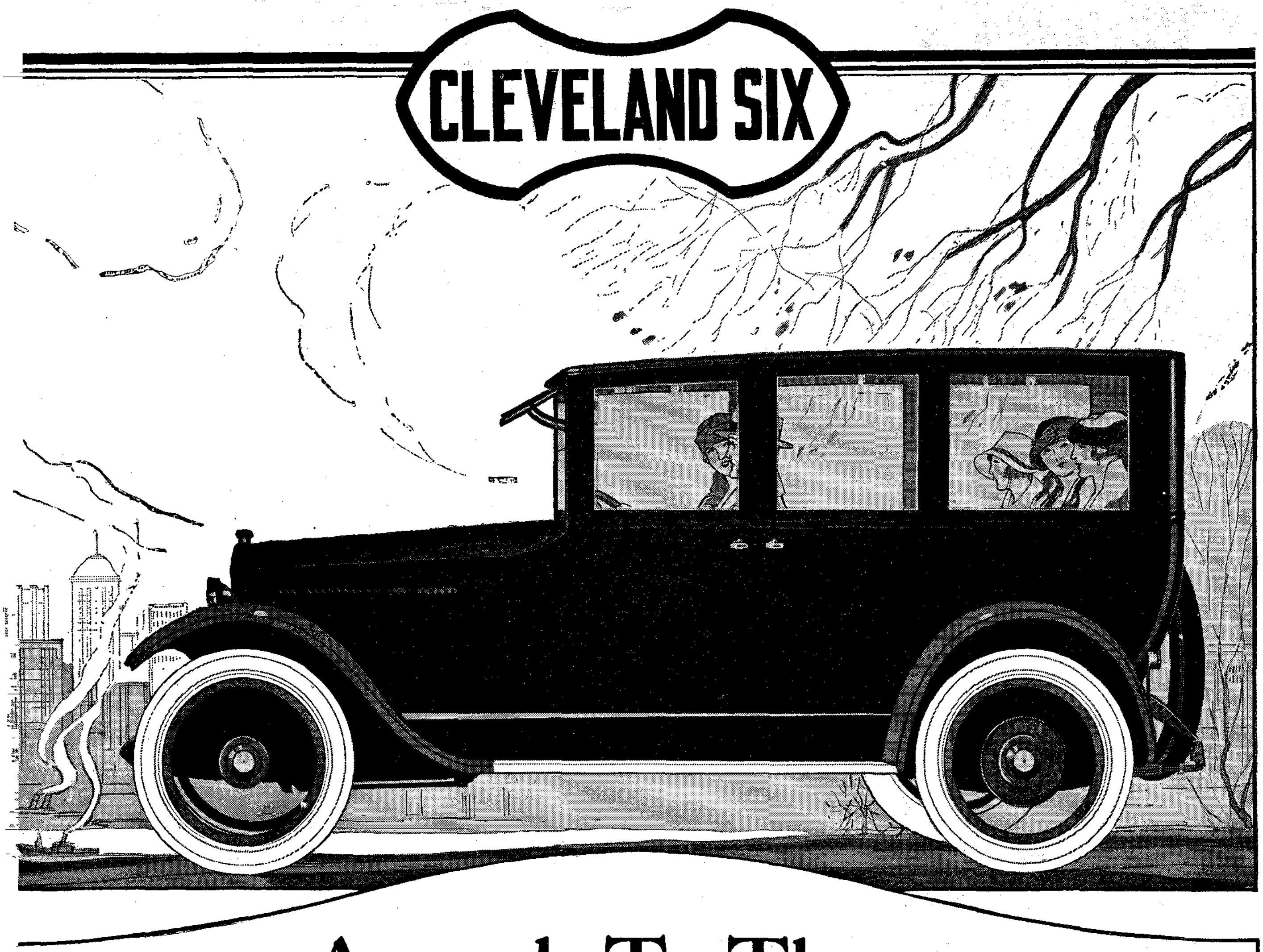
> Retailers in all parts of the country have made concessions, and, in some cases of special sales, considerable concessions, but the extreme depression of a month or two ago having passed, some renewed buying has appeared and has induced the retailer to go slowly on some reductions.
>
> Before any great activity can develop, however, it would seem that retail prices throughout the country must still put themselves in line with those of the wholesale reductions.

The New York *Evening Post*, on its financial page, makes an attempt to show graphically how retail prices, which are reflected in the cost of living, are lagging behind wholesale prices both in respect to time and to magnitude of fluctuation The chart, which appears below, shows that wholesale prices in this country began to rise much sooner, rose much higher started to fall sooner, and have fallen much faster in the cost of living. As *The Evening Post* further explains the accompanying diagram:

> In the case of each curve the July, 1914 value is taken as 100.
>
> The index of wholesale prices used is that of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, which is the best weighted and most reliable one available in this country. At this high point reached in May, 1920, it stood 172 per cent. above the 1914 value, whereas its value for the month of January of this year stands only 77 per cent. above the prewar. This corresponds to a fall of 34 per cent. in wholesale prices.
>
> The index of the cost of living is that computed by the National Industrial Conference Board, and measures the relative cost of those things which are included in the budget of the average workingman's family. At its peak it stood 105 per cent. above the July, 1914, levels but by February 1 it had fallen to 76 per cent. above prewar. The cost of living has thus fallen 14 per cent.



COMPARATIVE RISE AND FALL OF WHOLESALE PRICES AND LIVING COSTS



Appeals To Those Who Measure Values

IN competition with much higher priced cars in every market of the world, the Cleveland Six is the choice of experienced motor car buyers because of its distinguishing qualities. Thousands and thousands of enthusiastic owners have proven its superior character and performance under every conceivable condition.

Its strong, well-balanced chassis is built around the exclusive Cleveland Six motor, the highest development of the enclosed overhead valve type. The abundance of smooth flexible power, the quick acceleration, ease of control and riding comfort of the Cleveland Six will surprise you as much as its remarkable economy.

In four types of beautiful bodies, the deep lustrous finish and the upholstery of genuine leather and soft rich velours are outward indications of fine quality and workmanship throughout. No other car is more clean-cut or graceful in appearance.

Built in its own great modern plant, the Cleveland Six is the product of years of intelligent, careful work by men skilled in the construction of fine cars.

Select your new car wisely and you will buy the Cleveland Six.

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Sedan (Five Passengers)	$2475	Coupe (Four Passengers)	$2375

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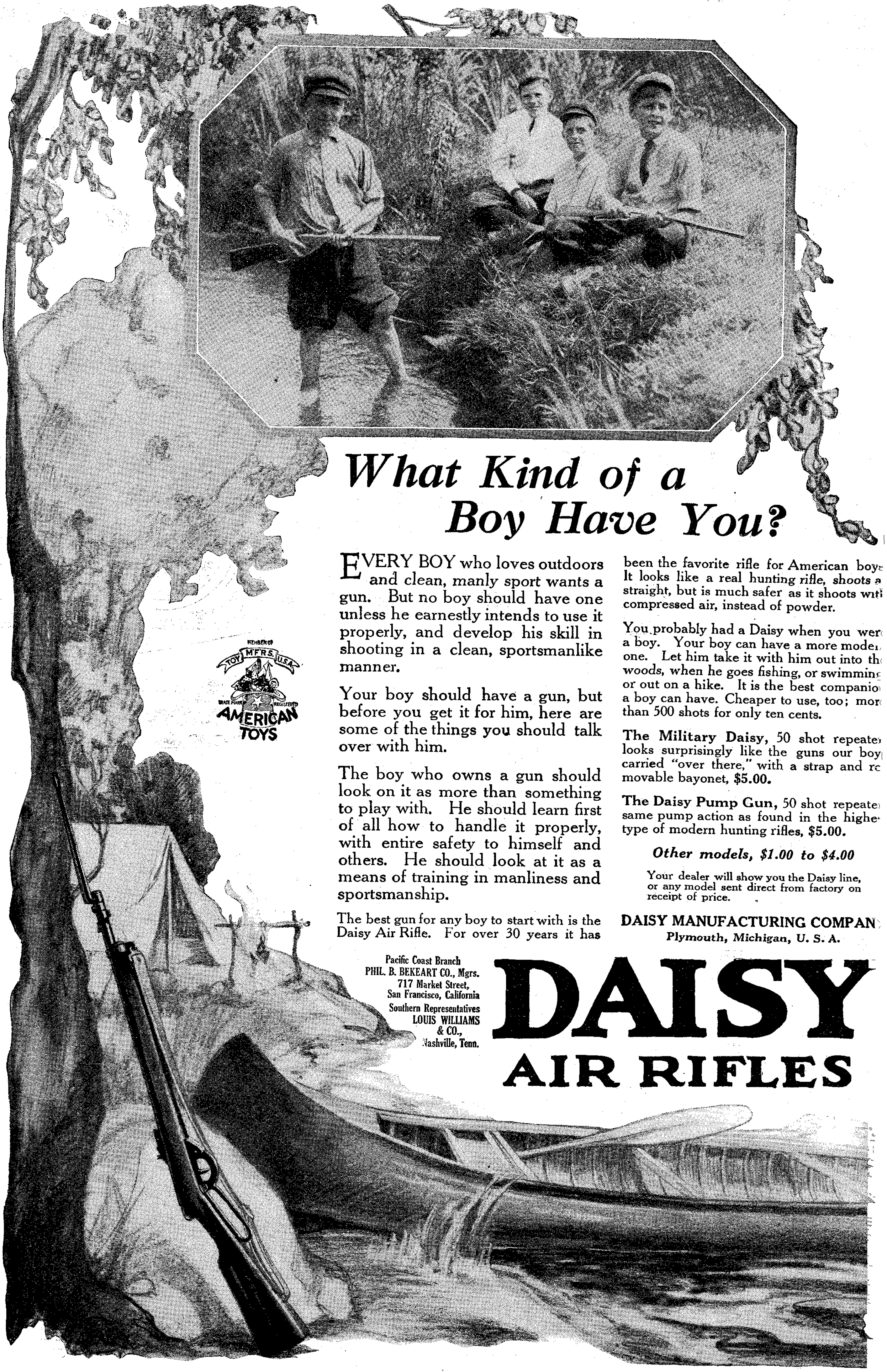

What Kind of a Boy Have You?

EVERY BOY who loves outdoors and clean, manly sport wants a gun. But no boy should have one unless he earnestly intends to use it properly, and develop his skill in shooting in a clean, sportsmanlike manner.

Your boy should have a gun, but before you get it for him, here are some of the things you should talk over with him.

The boy who owns a gun should look on it as more than something to play with. He should learn first of all how to handle it properly, with entire safety to himself and others. He should look at it as a means of training in manliness and sportsmanship.

The best gun for any boy to start with is the Daisy Air Rifle. For over 30 years it has been the favorite rifle for American boy It looks like a real hunting rifle, shoots a straight, but is much safer as it shoots wit compressed air, instead of powder.

You probably had a Daisy when you wer a boy. Your boy can have a more mode one. Let him take it with him out into th woods, when he goes fishing, or swimmin or out on a hike. It is the best companio a boy can have. Cheaper to use, too; mor than 500 shots for only ten cents.

The Military Daisy, 50 shot repeate looks surprisingly like the guns our boy carried "over there," with a strap and r movable bayonet, **$5.00.**

The Daisy Pump Gun, 50 shot repeate same pump action as found in the highe type of modern hunting rifles, **$5.00.**

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

THE PROGRESS OF DEFLATION

DEFLATION is a complex process of readjustment involving very much more than a lowering of price or wage-levels. All the elements in the process showed progress during the month of February, it is noted in the March *Monthly Review* of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Commodity prices, bank loans, and bank deposits all kept on declining, but their degrees of decline from their highest points are very unequal. The changes which have taken place are set down by the bank as follows:

Prices—Department of Labor index of wholesale prices for the month of January showed a decline from the high point reached in May, 1920, of....	35 per cent.
This bank's index of wholesale prices of twelve basic commodities showed a decline on February 19 from the high point reached on May 17, 1920, of	48 per cent.
Loans—Total loans of all Federal Reserve Banks showed on February 18 a decline from the high point reached on October 15, 1920, of..........	18 per cent.
Total loans of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York showed on February 18 a decline from the high point reached on February 27, 1920, of.....	18 per cent.
Total loans of 829 member banks in principal cities throughout the country showed on February 11 a decline from the high point reached on October 15, 1920, of..............................	7 per cent.
Total loans of 72 member banks in New York City showed on February 11 a decline from the high point reached on October 10, 1919, of.......	12 per cent.
Deposits—Total deposits of 829 member banks throughout the country showed on February 11 a decline from the high point reached on January 16, 1920, of..............................	7 per cent.
Total deposits of 72 member banks in New York City showed on February 11 a decline from the high point reached on September 19, 1919, of....	18 per cent.

The bank's index of wholesale prices differs somewhat from that of the Department of Labor because it covers a smaller number of commodities, and also because it comes to a slightly later date. But it is noted that both indexes register a price decline which is several times that of the volume of bank loans. This inequality is said to be "a direct reflection of the use to which credit has been put in recent months." That is,

> The very rapidity of the fall of prices, during the last three months of 1920, has required the continued use of credit for the protection of farmers, manufacturers, and merchants. If they had been forced for purposes of liquidation to throw their stocks on the market at one time, they would have been obliged to face a situation far more serious than any that developed, and the prices which they would have realized would have been far lower than the prices which actually prevailed.

On the High Seas.—The bashful petty officer was on leave and was having a hard time making conversation.

"I suppose you've been in the Navy so long you're accustomed thoroughly to sea-legs," she suggested.

"I wasn't lookin' at 'em at all," he blurted, blushing.—*The American Legion Weekly.*

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 2.—The Council of the League of Nations notifies the United States that it can not support the American protest against the Japanese mandate over the Island of Yap, according to the terms of the note from the League Council, received by the State Department. The League concedes the right of America to be consulted regarding the disposition of Class A and B mandates, those involving Mesopotamia and the former Central African colonies of Germany, and invites an American representative to sit with the League at its next meeting in May or June, when these matters will be discust.

The Supreme Council of the Allies decides to occupy Düsseldorf, Duisburg, and Ruhrort on the right bank of the Rhine and take possession of the customs, taxes, and all exports of those cities, in the event that the Germans finally refuse to accede to the Paris reparations demand.

March 3.—Lloyd George presents to the Germans the Allied ultimatum, giving them until Monday noon to meet the Allied reparations terms.

Dispatches received from Panama state that Costa-Rican forces are being rushed to the Coto district between Panama and Costa Rica, where Panama and Costa-Rican troops have been engaged in hostilities.

March 4.—Reports received at Stockholm state that white flags are floating from the Winter Palace in Petrograd and the Kremlin at Moscow. In Moscow 30,000 troops are said to have refused to march against the revolutionaries.

Guavito, lying a short distance northwest of Bocas del Toro in Panama, is captured by Costa-Rican forces, the Panamans retiring and leaving eighteen dead and many wounded.

Lloyd George announces that he is willing again to negotiate with the present Irish leaders in the hope of reaching a settlement. The Government, however, refuses to release many men whom the Sinn Fein wants to represent its point of view.

March 5.—Wireless messages received in London from Moscow admit that the revolt at Cronstadt has not been checked.

Dispatches received in Tokyo from Paris quote Viscount Kikajiaro Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to France, and representative of Japan in the League of Nations, as saying that Japan would insist on a mandate over the island of Yap, but is ready to make concessions regarding the cables.

February 6.—Russian revolutionaries have taken possession of Cronstadt, fortress and seaport, at the head of the Gulf of Finland, near Petrograd, say most recent advices received from Copenhagen by way of Helsingfors.

Sinn-Feiners ambush a military convoy in the county of Cork and kill Brigadier-General Cummings and one other officer. General Cummings was President of the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the recent shooting of railway men in Mallow.

Dispatches from Panama state that President Borras disavows the Panama-Costa-Rican boundary decision of Chief Justice White, of the United States Supreme Court, following the receipt of a press summary of the identic notes from the United States to Panama and Costa Rica regarding the cessation of hostilities and suggesting a solution of

If Bernard Shaw Had Learned to Smoke

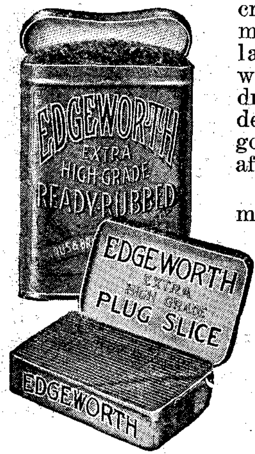
F. P. A., Colyumist, says that the only great writer he knows of actually opposed to tobacco is G. Bernard Shaw.

"Think what G. Bernard Shaw might have been had he ever learned to smoke," someone suggested.

To which F. P. A. answered: "We are thinking . . . . and now that we have thought for four minutes—one minute to a dot—our conclusion is that he would have been less crotchety, less irritable, and less the way he is. And the way he is is the way he ought to be. If Shaw were a smoker, we conceive of him as a sort of ninth-rate Barrie."

Possibly; and yet Carlyle, rather crotchety and somewhat of a master of invective, was a smoker. However, judging by people in general, instead of by these brilliant exceptions, smoking unquestionably does smooth down one's feelings.

Put a good pipeful of the right tobacco in the mouth of a man irritated with the way things are going and things immediately begin to look better to him.



A few puffs and he ceases to be quite so critical. A few moments of complete relaxation and the weight of the world drops off his shoulders. "This is a pretty good little old world, after all!" he reflects.

And taking things more smoothly, things themselves actually become much smoother when faced.

That old adage, "Never trouble trouble until trouble troubles you," begins to mean a lot when one lights up and learns that there are times when it's best to take things easy.

That is, it does, provided a man has just the right smoking tobacco in his pipe.

If he hasn't, here's just another petty irritation, preventing him from taking complete comfort in his smoking.

If the smoking tobacco you use isn't precisely the kind you crave, we invite you to try Edgeworth.

Edgeworth seems to have the happy faculty of pleasing smokers not easily suited.

Edgeworth Plug Slice is pressed into cakes, then cut by sharp knives into thin, moist slices. Rub a slice between the hands and it fills the average pipe.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed comes ready to go right into your pipe.

You're likely to notice how nicely Edgeworth packs. That makes it burn evenly and freely to the very bottom of your pipe.

Edgeworth is sold in various sizes to meet the requirements of many different customers. Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are put up in pocket-size cans, in attractive tin humidors and glass jars, and in various quantities in between those sizes.

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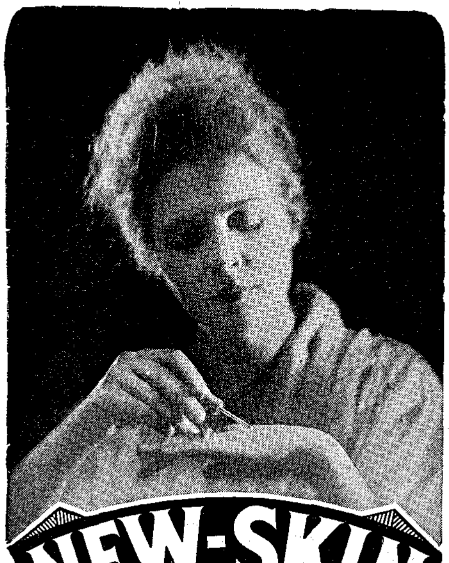
To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.



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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

the present dispute on the White decision. The President declares his willingness to submit the dispute to arbitration.

Business men in Tokyo decide to send a cable dispatch to President Harding and Senator Borah urging them to use their influence for armament restriction, and also request the Japanese Diet to apply part of the appropriations for armament to educational and social improvement.

Cardinal Logue, Primate of All Ireland, in a letter to the priests of the Armagh diocese, makes another powerful appeal for a truce in Ireland and suggests that St. Patrick's day offers an opportune occasion for an appeal to the Almighty for the return of peace to Erin.

March 7.—A new German offer made to the Supreme Council is flatly rejected by the Allied Premiers. Premier Lloyd George, speaking for the Entente, says the Allies are compelled to put into effect the penalties which would force Germany to pay her bill.

Reports received from London say that George Clancy, Mayor of Limerick, and Michael O'Callahan, his predecessor in office, both Sinn-Feiners, were shot and killed in their homes by two masked men.

Revolutionaries are bombarding Petrograd, say dispatches from Helsingfors and Soviet batteries at Systerlak, Revonnena, and Tarvovka, are bombarding Cronstadt.

Advices from San José, Costa Rica, state that the conflict between Costa Rica and Panama has virtually been terminated through the acts of the United States Government.

Communist insurrections in the Florence, Laguna, and Pisa districts have been suppress after five days of sharp fighting, according to dispatches from Milan, Italy.

According to reports from Tokyo, the armament-restriction campaign recently instituted by Yuki Ozaki, former Minister of Justice, is steadily winning popular support, and several associates have been formed in Osaka and elsewhere to secure realization of the project.

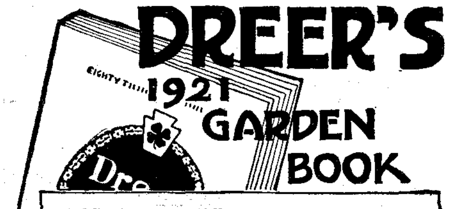
Press reports from Rome state that Denis J. Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia, was made a Cardinal at the secret consistory, at which Pope Benedict announced and created six new Cardinals. He succeeds the late Cardinal Farley, of New York.

March 8.—The Finnish regiment, made up of Chinese and Finns, sent by the Soviets to Petrograd to meet a force of 37,000 anti-Bolshevik soldiers and sailors marching against that city, is annihilated, according to a dispatch received in London from Helsingfors. Helsingfors also reports that Odessa is in the hands of the soldiers and workmen, with Soviet troops on the way to attempt to recapture it.

The Allied armies, under the command of General Degoutte, begin occupation of Düsseldorf, Duisburg, and Ruhrort, as penalty for Germany's failure to meet the Allied reparations demand.

The German delegates to the reparations conference leave London, and President Ebert issues a proclamation in which he says the country is not in a position to oppose force with force and counsels the people to "meet the foreign domination with grave dignity."

Premier Eduard Dato, of Spain, is assassinated while returning from the Chamber of Deputies.



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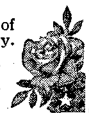

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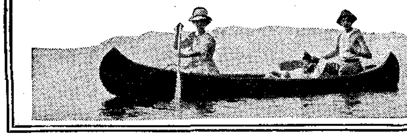

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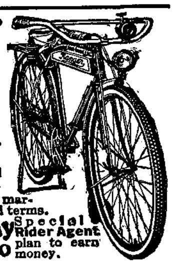

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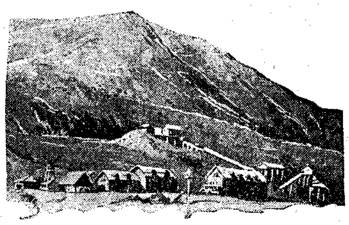

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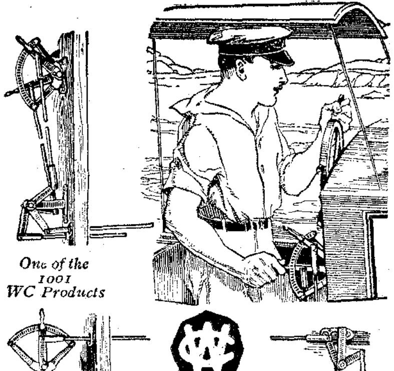
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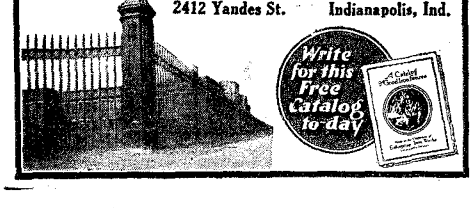
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Appreciative.—A dash of winter now and then is relished by the coal-yard men.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Solid Fact.—"What is the hardest thing about skating when you're learning?"

"The ice."—*Boston Transcript.*

Matter of Definition.—Uncle Sam has the credit for winning the war—if you understand exactly what's meant by "credit."—*Flint (Mich.) Journal.*

Costly Curiosity.—"Maud is sorry now that she took Jack's ring back to the store to be valued."

"Why?"

"The jeweler kept it. He said that Jack hadn't been in to settle for it, according to his promise."—*Boston Transcript.*

Santa's Slip.—MOTHER—"Who ever taught you to use that dreadful word?"

TOMMY—"Santa Claus, mama."

MOTHER—"Santa Claus?"

TOMMY—"Yes, mama, when he fell over a chair in my bedroom on Christmas eve."—*Life.*

And It Is.—"Say, buddy, do you remember when we were over there, they used to tell us that when we got back nothing would be too good for us?"

"Sure, what about it?"

"Well, they told the truth."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Motes and Beams.—"Aren't people queer?" queries R. J. M. "A married friend buttonholed me this morning and poured into my ear a choice bit of scandal. 'But don't let it go any further, Bob,' he ended.

"'No, certainly not,' I said. 'But how did you happen to hear it?'

"'Oh, the wife, of course,' he answered. 'She's just like all women—can't keep a secret.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

Novel Spring Style.—Mrs. Coolidge wore a blue serve traveling suit—it might have been a street suit or a walking suit as well—and topped it off with a black straw turban. On each side there fell a cascade of paradise—gaurribig 'Basai ETA OIN ETAOI waist was dark blue georgette, heavily figured in colored beads.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

Logical.—TEACHER—"Thomas, will you tell me what a conjunction is, and compose a sentence containing one?"

THOMAS (after reflection)—"A conjunction is a word connecting anything, such as 'The horse is hitched to the fence by his halter.' 'Halter' is a conjunction, because it connects the horse and the fence."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Gratitude.—"You did me a favor ten years ago," said the stranger, "and I have never forgotten it."

"Ah," replied the good man with a grateful expression on his face; "and you have come back to repay me?"

"Not exactly," replied the stranger. "I've just got into town and need another favor, and I thought of you right away."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Pool.—"What's your idea of clea sport?"

"Swimming."—*Orange Peel.*

Helpful Hint.—JONES—"I want to d something big and clean before I die."

BONES—"Wash an elephant."—*Purple Cow.*

Novelize It.—1921—"Did you see that movie called 'Oliver Twist'?"

FROSH—"Yes, and say, wouldn't that make a peach of a book?"—*Brown Jug.*

A Bit Both Ways.—"No doubt appearance has a lot to do with one's success."

"But not so much as success has to do with one's appearance."—*The Bulletin (Sydney).*

Not Up to Sample.—"It was a case of love at first sight when I met Billy."

"Then why didn't you marry him?"

"I met him again so often."—*The Bulletin (Sydney).*

Reassuring.—"Well, my boy, any college debts?"

"Nothing, sir, but what with diligence, economy, and stern self-denial you will be able to pay."—*Jester.*

No Pleasure Resort.—An engineer looks forward to the time when specially constructed passenger-carrying airplanes will make hourly trips to Ireland. All we can say is that anybody can have our seat.—*Punch (London).*

Affection's Fount.—WIFE (pleadingly)—"I'm afraid, Jack, you do not love me any more—anyway, not as well as you used to."

HUSBAND—"Why?"

WIFE—"Because you always let me get up to light the fire now."

HUSBAND—"Nonsense, my love! Your getting up to light the fire makes me love you all the more."—*Quoted by the Watchman-Examiner.*

The Doubt Courteous.—The marriage of Dalbert Eugene Benn, an actor, living at the National Vaudeville Artists' Club, 229 West Forty-sixth Street, and Miss Florence Buchan, an actress of Des Moines, Iowa, took place yesterday. Mr. Benn is forty-five years of age and Miss Buchan said she was twenty-five. The ceremony was performed by Michael J. Cruise, Deputy City Clerk.—*New York Times.*

Early Training Counts.—The detail had just arrived near the front lines when the captain looked around and noticed a private, hatless and coatless.

"Where's the rest of your uniform?" he demanded.

"Back where we came from."

"Go back and get it."

The private vanished and later reappeared, correctly uniformed, but without his rifle.

"Where's your gun?"

"Left it back where we came from."

"Listen!" bellowed the captain. "You're a fine soldier. What were you in civilian life?"

"Plumber's assistant."—*The American Legion Weekly.*